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## Italy's Scandal Lays Bare A Bankruptcy of Politics Disclosures of High-Level Corruption Deal Heavy Blow to the 'Partitocracy'

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — What started a year ago as a modest bribe for a cleaning contract in Milan has grown into one of the most extraordinary scandals of postwar Europe, revealing the vast corruption that cements patronage and power among Italy's political barons.

Italy's many previous scandals have implicated the mob, the generals, the Vatican, or the politicians. But the recent revelations have exposed startling levels of bribery involving the power elite, once an untouchable network with its own dynasties, family money, state largesse and high-flying entrepreneurs.

At a time of broadening economic and political discontent in Italy, the "Mani Pulite," or "clean hands," affair has brought broad demands for an end at last to the way politicians run the country as a jigsaw of fiefs.

In recent weeks, two party leaders, one a former prime minister, and three cabinet ministers have resigned. Seven people who were to be questioned have committed suicide. Fifty members of Parliament, out of almost a thousand, are under investigation.

Those under arrest or being investigated include top executives from Fiat, the country's biggest private company; the head of Italy's biggest state conglomerate; and a host of other industrialists and financiers, including Raul Gardini, whose yacht, Il Moro di Venezia, competed in last year's America's Cup.

Later this week, the Justice Ministry is expected to offer some politicians involved a kind of amnesty, giving them a chance to escape jail terms if they confess, leave public office, and pay back what they took in bribes.

**Corruption Was Routine**

What has stunned Italians is not so much the disclosure of corruption as the sense that it involved billions of dollars and had become a matter of routine.

"We knew it was happening, but not on this scale, and certainly not in the institutionalized way it was happening," said a former Socialist Party official. "Bribes were extracted for everything from a contract to renovate a cemetery, to supplying a school's heating oil, to ordering peaches for the clerks."

The final accounting may reveal that over the past decade, corruption cost taxpayers \$20 billion, the amount by which state contracts were inflated to cover bribes the companies paid.

In some ways, the scandal has been only the latest blow to the system Italians call partitocracy — the sharing of the spoils among the dominant parties.

Last April, for example, voters turned away in large numbers from the stewards of postwar political life — the Christian Democ-



A Bosnian Serb, patrolling Wednesday in eastern Bosnia, passed a pile of boxes that had contained mortar shells.

## Clinton Says Airdrops to Bosnians Will 'Go Forward'

Muslims Find Crates  
As Russians Prepare to  
Help in Relief Flights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Wednesday that U.S. airdrops of food and medicine into eastern Bosnia were "going forward just as planned," as jubilant Muslims confirmed receiving some of the air-dropped supplies.

The Clinton administration appeared determined to press ahead with the operation despite reports that it had spurred Serb attacks on a Muslim enclave.

Mr. Clinton's statement and a similar one from Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher appeared to overrule a comment by Defense Secretary Les Aspin on Tuesday that the third U.S. airdrop over the former Yugoslav province, which took place earlier that day, might be the last for the time being.

"What we're thinking about is maybe stopping for a while," Mr. Aspin said.

Mr. Aspin's remark raised eyebrows, especially because it came on the day Russia offered

to help in the airdrops, the first nation to offer such help.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman said Wednesday in Frankfurt that U.S. military experts would go to Moscow soon to discuss the Russian offer, Marc Fisher of The Washington Post reported.

Brigadier General Donald Loranger said, "We will make room for them," adding, "This is the most important thing going on right now."

Details will be worked out for Russian cargo planes to join the aid missions from Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfurt.

Muslims found 29 crates of supplies on Wednesday, but 18 were out of reach because of fighting with Serbs, amateur radio operators said.

"They are in our territory; we have them," a jubilant radio ham said on a link to Sarajevo from the town of Zepa, where he said 11 crates, all containing food, had been found in the snow.

He said the crates had not been brought into Zepa because of the snow, but that two pallets of medical supplies recovered on Tuesday were now in the town.

"In the name of Zepa we are very much grateful and thank America for this action," he said. "We are grateful for this first aid, we are hoping for more help, however we can get it."

Another ham operator, speaking from the Muslim mountain stronghold of Srebrenica, said people in the Serb-besieged settlement of Konjevic Polje had found 18 aid crates there on Wednesday after a U.S. drop on Tuesday night.

But the operator said the supplies could not yet be retrieved because of fighting near the junction of two main roads close to where they had been spotted.

At least 18 people were reported killed in the eastern enclave of Konjevic Polje by Serbs when they tried to collect aid dropped overnight by U.S. planes.

"We feel like animals to whom bait is being thrown to exterminate us with grenades," said a statement from local military leaders.

Mr. Christopher, asked if the airdrops had spurred Serb attacks on civilians, said, "We have no evidence of that at all."

He said there has been heavy fighting in the area for some time "and there's no indication, at all, it's been spurred by the airdrops."

He also said the United States has called for an emergency Security Council meeting on Wednesday on the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

For his part, President Clinton said, "The initial phase of the airlift is going forward."

Mr. Clinton also summoned senior advisers for a National Security Council meeting, his first in 43 days of office. White House officials said Mr. Clinton would be briefed by Mr. Christopher on his trip to the Middle East and by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen on his weekend talks in London with European economic ministers.

On Tuesday, Mr. Aspin called the U.S. airdrops of food and medicine into eastern Bosnia a "great success," contending that they helped get land convoys of relief supplies through blockades at Serbian checkpoints.

The administration warmly welcomed Russia's announcement that it would take part in the airdrops, hailing it as a milestone of post-Cold War cooperation.

"It's very important that they participate," said a Pentagon spokesman, Bob Hall. "They have a tremendous military capability."

(AP, Reuters)

## U.S. Warns Japan on Chip-Market Access

By Paul Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The tug-of-war between Tokyo and Washington over the sale of U.S. semiconductors in Japan has intensified, with a top U.S. official promising aggressive enforcement of existing trade accords and a Japanese official cautioning against threats of retaliation.

Ronald H. Brown, the U.S. commerce secretary, railed the issue in a speech to the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association, saying "we must be prepared to act again" to end what he called barriers to the entry of U.S. computer chips into the Japanese market.

"We are certainly dissatisfied with their performance," Mr. Brown said of the Japanese. "The agreement called for 20 percent; they are well short of that." He was referring to U.S. chipmakers' share of the Japanese market.

A Japanese economic official based in Washington said any U.S. retaliation would be a "totally mistaken approach."

The comments renewed questions about how far the administration of President Bill Clinton was prepared to go to protect U.S. industry in world trade, despite assertions by the president and his aides that he is "a free trader."

Mr. Clinton and his aides have been talking tough on trade since taking office, especially by denouncing the European Airbus jetliner consortium over government subsidies. Mr. Clinton himself has denounced the subsidies and hinted at a tit-for-tat policy when speaking to U.S. workers and executives.

It was unclear from Mr. Brown's comments late Tuesday to the semiconductor industry whether he had a specific U.S. response in mind if Japan failed to meet a goal of buying 20 percent of its semiconductors from U.S. producers.

But a Commerce Department aide said that his remarks did not represent a change from policies of past U.S. administrations.

Since the mid-1980s, Japan has agreed to increase U.S. market share of computer chips sold in Japan, after complaints by U.S. makers that Japan was "dumping" its chips on the U.S. market at below their fair market value.

The 20 percent goal was appended to the agreement in 1991 and was to have been reached by the end of 1992. But quarterly assessments have indicated that Japan is falling short of the goal. The assessment for the final quarter of 1992 is due to be released this month.

The U.S. market share in the third quarter was 15.9 percent, and U.S. industry sources say the 20 percent goal is unlikely to be met.

Mr. Brown warned against "blind adherence

## When Push Comes to Shove, Japan Taps

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — For years the popular mythology in Japan has been that plant closings and corporate layoffs were quintessentially American. Humane Japanese companies would rather accept losses than cast an employee into the street.

But throughout the country the dreaded phrase these days is *kata tawaki*, or tap on the shoulder. Not only are industrial workers getting the tap, but even employees of the richest and seemingly most secure companies, like Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the maker of Panasonic electronics, say the pressure to

## Johnson Said to Fail New Test

Ben Johnson, who set a world record in winning the 1988 Olympic 100-meter gold, then failed a drug test and was banned from competition for two years, failed another drug test in January, the Toronto Star newspaper reported.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body for track and field, announced late Wednesday that its drug commission would meet Friday in Paris to discuss the situation. The commission said it would release its conclusions at the end of the meeting.

A law firm hired by Johnson said in a statement that "Mr. Johnson denies taking any prohibited substance or engaging in any improper practice since his return to competition."

The Star said that Johnson, 31, was tested three times in six days before leaving for races in Europe and that it was believed that one of the urine samples produced a positive test for high testosterone levels — a symptom of performance-enhancing drugs — or was suspicious enough to prompt officials to ask him to undergo another test, which was positive.

The newspaper said the positive test was confirmed by three sources. (Page 15)



Ben Johnson, who denied the Star report.

## Amid Somali Violence, 2 Marines Stand Accused

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Two U.S. Marines who came here as part of the U.S. mission to feed Somalia's starving now stand formally accused and face possible court-martials for shooting two young Somalis in separate incidents last month.

The cases mark the first instances of legal action being taken against members of the U.S. intervention forces that have engaged in almost daily shoot-outs with Somalis as their mission has shifted from protecting food supplies to policing Mogadishu.

In one of the incidents, on Feb. 4, a Marine

retire early or move to an affiliate company is on.

If there was a single moment that seemed to shake the national psyche and mark the end of a chapter in the postwar era, it was at the end of the daytime shift a few days ago at Nissan Motor Co.'s Zama plant, a symbol for 30 years of the Japanese economic miracle.

That was when the plant manager announced over the loudspeakers that the huge assembly line would shut down over the next two years. The 2,500 assembly workers would have a clear choice — move to other plants, most of them far away, or quit.

"For Japanese workers the closing of a plant is something completely alien," a senior auto

## Klosk

### Markets Anticipate German Rate Cut

Rumors of an impending cut in German interest rates swirled through financial markets on Wednesday, and indications that such a move would not come Thursday did little to discourage buyers of British stocks, the dollar and U.S. government bonds.

In London, the Financial Times 100-stock index closed at a record high, and 30-year Treasury bonds offered the lowest yields ever in afternoon trading as the dollar rose. Many observers who did not expect the Bundesbank to cut rates at its council meeting on Thursday said a move was nevertheless likely in the coming weeks. (Page 9)

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<b>Dow Jones</b>	<b>Trib Index</b>
Up 3.51	Up 0.30%
3,404.04	93.72

<b>The Dollar</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>West Coast</b>	<b>Previous Close</b>
DM	1.8454	1.839	
Pound	1.4505	1.449	
Yen	118.685	117.585	
FF	5.5835	5.5605	

## A 6-Year Error: Alabama Unlocks a Death Row Cell

By Peter Applebome  
New York Times Service

BAY MINETTE, Alabama — Walter McMillian has walked out of a courtroom here a free man after prosecutors conceded that he had spent six years awaiting execution on Alabama's Death Row because of perjured testimony and evidence withheld from his lawyers.

Almost everything about Mr. McMillian's conviction in 1987 for the fatal shooting of an 18-year-old white female store clerk now seems extraordinary. From the start, the case was enveloped in a volatile mixture of race and sex stemming from his involvement with a white woman, Mrs. McMillian, 46, was locked up on Death Row even before he was tried. The state built a case on suspect testimony and withheld crucial evidence.

In the end, it was a decision by the trial judge, Robert E. Lee Key Jr., to treat Mr. McMillian as harshly as possible, that allowed him to win his freedom Tuesday. If the jury's sentence of life in prison without parole had been left in place, Mr. McMillian might have been another forgotten black inmate in an Alabama prison. But Judge Key overruled the jury and condemned him to die in the electric chair. Because of the death sentence, his case was vigorously appealed, and the truth came to light.

"I think everybody needs to understand what happened because what happened today could happen tomorrow if we don't learn some lessons from this," said his lawyer, Bryan Stevenson. "It was too easy for one person to come into court and frame a man for a murder he didn't commit. It was too easy for the state to convict someone for that crime and then have him sentenced to death. And it was too hard in light of the evidence of his innocence to show this court that he should never have been here in the first place."

There were no immediate suspects after Ronda Morrison was murdered on the morning of Nov. 1, 1986, in a dry cleaning store. Eight months later the police, arrested Ralph Myers, 30, with a long criminal record, in connection with another killing in nearby Escambia County. After a week of grilling by the police, Mr. Myers accused Mr. McMillian, a pulpwood worker, as Ms. Morrison's killer.

Mr. McMillian was arrested, and in an extraordinary move, was immediately sent to Death Row, in Holman State Prison, Atmore, usually reserved for convicted murderers awaiting execution.

Mr. Myers testified that Mr. McMillian asked him for a ride to the cleaning store. There, Mr. Myers said, he witnessed the murder. Another criminal suspect testified that he saw Mr. McMillian's "low rider" truck near the cleaner's, and a third man implicated him.

His lawyer called a dozen witnesses, who all testified he was at home the day of the murder.

Judge Key, citing the "vicious and brutal killing of a young lady in the first full flower of adulthood" changed the life sentence to death, as allowed by Alabama law.

Mr. McMillian, who had two jobs and no criminal record other than a misdemeanor charge stemming from a barroom fight, was well known in town. He is married with three children from his current marriage and has nine children altogether and was dating a white woman. One of his sons had married a white woman.

Both Mr. McMillian and his lawyer contended that he

# Army Urges Yeltsin To Put End to Crisis

## It Wants 'Resolute Measures' On Deadlock With Congress

MOSCOW — Russia's top army commanders told President Boris N. Yeltsin on Wednesday that he should take resolute action to end a political crisis paralyzing the country, the newspaper *Izvestia* said.

The general told his army staff at a Kremlin meeting that they were worried about a deadlock between the president and the conservative legislature, headed by Russian Lt. Khasbulatov.

The defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, has vowed several times that the army will stay out of politics.

"During the meeting," *Izvestia* said, "the military expressed concern about the development of the political crisis in the country and demanded the president take resolute measures to end it."

*Izvestia's* deputy editor, Nikolai Bodnaruk, said one of the newspaper's correspondents had been at the meeting.

*Izvestia* said General Grachev had summoned Russian journalists after the meeting to discuss any suggestion that the generals had gathered in Moscow to prepare a coup.

Mr. Yeltsin said Wednesday that Russia could split into a patchwork of eternally warring states unless the opposing sides settled their differences, *Izvestia* reported.

The day before, he threatened the conservative Congress of Peoples Deputies with a "final option" of radical measures if it rejected his proposals to settle the conflict.

His comments were the strongest hint yet that he might consider imposing emergency rule. To do so he would need the backing of senior army commanders.

The Congress is to meet next week to discuss the crisis.

Heavy cutbacks to Russia's armed forces and worsening living conditions have fostered growing resentment among army officers toward the country's rulers.

*Izvestia* said Mr. Yeltsin, who only last week said there were forces in Russia hoping to drag the military into politics, had wanted to find out how the army felt.

Tass quoted the Russian leader as telling a meeting of women's groups in the Kremlin that all sides in the constitutional crisis should seek compromise.

"I do not think during the Congress that even conservative deputies will go as far as to allow Russia apart," Mr. Yeltsin said.

If the Congress canceled a constitutional referendum planned for April 11, the president said Tuesday, he would call his own national opinion poll to decide who ruled Russia.

In another issue involving the military, General Grachev said Wednesday that talks with Ukraine over strategic nuclear weapons remained deadlocked, and he warned that the safety of the missiles could be put in jeopardy.

General Grachev told *Izvestia* that no progress had been made in two days of negotiations outside Moscow on the 176 missile launchers deployed on Ukrainian territory.

# Swiss Woman Loses Her Cabinet Quest

After a sneer campaign that delved into her private life and impugned her morals, Christiane Brunner, a lawyer and union leader, lost her bid Wednesday to become only the second woman to join the Swiss cabinet.

The parliament voted, 244 to 130, to install another member of the Social Democratic party, Francis Matthey, to the vacant post on the seven-member Federal Council.

The party has a week to decide whether to go along with the parliament's vote, or pull out of the arrangement by which four parties have shared power since 1959.

Mr. Matthey said he could not accept the nomination until his party had decided on the issue.

Nobody questioned the professional competence of Mrs. Brunner, who leads Switzerland's largest watchmaking and metal industry union, and who helped organize a nationwide women's strike in 1991.

Male members of parliament, the vast majority in a country where women have had the vote only in this generation, made it clear privately that they objected to Mrs. Brunner's casual manner and informal dress style.

"The woman just doesn't behave like a cabinet minister," one member of parliament told a Sunday newspaper. But polls indicated that most Swiss welcomed the change represented by Mrs. Brunner, and even women from rival political groups expressed disappointment over her defeat.

"I'm afraid there will never be a woman in Switzerland who will fulfill our men's requirements," said Rosmarie Dürmann of the Christian Democrats.

The leader of the Social Democrats in parliament, Ursula Mauch, said that it was "unacceptable that a European government at the end of this century continues to consist only of men."

A few weeks ago, an anonymous "Committee to Save the Morals of Our Institutions" alleged that Mrs. Brunner had had an abortion — it is illegal in Switzerland — and that the committee possessed nude photographs of her. The accusations were sent to newspapers around the country, and were published by some German-language ones.

Mrs. Brunner won widespread admiration for the forthright way in which she stood up to the sneers during a press conference.

She said she would not confirm or deny the abortion allegation because it would mean that "all women aspiring to public office would have the obligation to justify themselves in the face of such insinuations, and it does not seem to me to be pertinent."

She flatly denied there were any photographs of her in the nude, or other compromising materials.

Mrs. Brunner, 46, a deputy from Geneva, said the vote meant that "women have lost a battle." Hundreds of jeering and whistling women protested outside the parliament building in Bern. Some threw paint at the ornate facade, and the police cleared the area with tear gas.

The first woman in the cabinet, Elisabeth Kopp, resigned as justice minister in 1989 after tipping off her husband that one of his businesses was being investigated in a money-laundering scandal.



Christiane Brunner, being hailed Wednesday by supporters at the Swiss parliament in Bern after her rejection for a cabinet post.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Afghan Rivals Agree on Peace Terms

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghanistan's two main warring rivals met for their first peace talks in months here Wednesday and agreed on a formula that will allow them to share power in Kabul.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani shook hands with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, chief of the hard-line dissident Islamic Party, in Islamabad before sitting down to discuss a Pakistani-proposed peace formula. Mr. Hekmatyar had previously refused to meet Mr. Rabbani in his capacity as president but only as leader of his Islamic Society party. The two have not met since September.

"The level of sincerity for the understanding reached gives assurance that whatever was decided will be implemented," a Rabbani spokesman said. Under the draft accord, Mr. Rabbani remains president for several months while Mr. Hekmatyar becomes prime minister. A few small differences remained, the spokesman said.

## France Appeals to UN Over Rwanda

PARIS (Reuters) — France said Wednesday that it was appealing to the United Nations to take a stand over civil war in Rwanda, where fighting between rebels and President Juvénal Habyarimana's government has escalated sharply.

"François Mitterrand has asked the foreign minister to take steps which would permit the United Nations to take action over this conflict in view of its international character," said the government spokesman, Louis Mermoz.

The government in Kigali accuses Uganda of backing the rebels, some of whom are former Uganda Army troops. The rebels in turn accuse French troops stationed in Rwanda of fighting alongside government forces. France has denied taking sides, saying a contingent of some 500 troops stationed in the central African country is there to protect French nationals.

## Bombings by Marxists Rock Madrid

MADRID (Reuters) — Three bombs set by a Marxist guerrilla group rocked government and business buildings in central Madrid on Wednesday but caused no injuries, officials said.

They said the October First Anti-Fascist Resistance Group had warned of the bombs by telephone, allowing the target buildings to be evacuated before the explosions.

The blasts, just after midnight and few minutes apart, hit a Labor Ministry office, the headquarters of the Spanish Businessmen's Confederation and the building housing the state-run Integrated Steel Corp.

## Kohl's Seoul Tip: Don't Bar Contacts

SEOUL (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany exhorted South Korea on Wednesday to promote nongovernmental contacts with North Korea as a means of promoting national reunification.

Mr. Kohl's remarks were seen as a subtle criticism of Seoul's ban on civilian contacts with North Korea. More than a dozen leading dissidents have been jailed for making unauthorized contacts with the North.

South Korea maintains that all contacts with the North should be through official government channels. It accuses the North of trying to incite dissident movements in the South through civilian contacts. "We know how important personal contacts across the border were during the period of our division," Mr. Kohl said in a speech at the National Assembly shortly before leaving Seoul.

## PLO Hails Cutting of U.S.- Hamas Tie

TUNIS (Combined Dispatches) — A PLO official on Wednesday praised a decision by the United States to end contacts with a rival group, the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas.

"Through the contacts with Hamas, the United States was aiming at dividing the Palestinian ranks and putting pressure on the PLO to obtain more concessions," said Abdallah Hweini, a member of the PLO's executive committee. Now that the United States has ended these contacts, he said, "it is clear that Hamas should not have been mistaken that the U.S. was going to recognize it and consider it as an alternative" to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The contacts took place largely in Amman, Jordan, but also in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem between American diplomats and Hamas-associated scholars and intellectuals, officials said. The State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said the contacts had been going on for some time. But in the last week or so, he said, "given the current situation, we have instructed our embassies not to continue those contacts." Israel also welcomed the U.S. move. (Reuters, AP)

# Incest Case in Ireland Arouses Public Revulsion and Anger

By James F. Clarity  
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — A nationwide wave of revulsion and anger has risen in Ireland in recent days over a case of incest in which a father raped and assaulted his daughter for 16 years, sired a child by her, and may serve only four years in prison for his acts.

The Central Criminal Court in Dublin sentenced the man to seven years after he pleaded guilty to charges of rape, incest and assault. The judge said he would consider the case one of incest, for which the maximum sentence is seven years, with release possible after four. The family name of the father and daughter were not disclosed.

But the woman, now 27, gave detailed accounts of what happened to her to the press and radio.

"He just came down into my bedroom and just did it," she said in an Irish Times article.

"I was very young at the time. I can remember just how it happened. I thought I was naughty in some way and it was his way of punishing me."

The disclosures ignited instant expressions of outrage by the public and politicians on television and in popular national radio call-in programs. The outrage expressed was comparable to that provoked 13 months ago by the disclosure that the government had prevented a 16-year-old girl who said she had been raped from going to Britain for an abortion.

Newspapers have been printing the story on the front page. On Tuesday, angry opposition members of Parliament shouted at the speaker to be heard on the issue, but were ruled out of order. Finally, Prime Minister Albert Reynolds promised an investigation into the case. The minister of state for justice, Jimmy O'Dea, said the judge had had the discretion to give the man a life sentence, but chose not to.

Social workers said that only in the last few years had young women got the courage to report their fathers. They said that often, mothers protected their guilty husbands, and accused daughters of lying, to avoid scandal and to keep the breadwinner out of prison.

A former social worker in rural areas said she worked on a case several years ago in which the mother, who had several children but was a Catholic

unwilling to have her husband use condoms, encouraged him to sleep between two of their young daughters.

Some callers to radio programs urged the Catholic church, to which 93 percent of the Irish people belong, to make a specific pronouncement against incest.

Olive Braiden, director of the Dublin Rape Crisis Center, said that "the numbers on incest coming to us increases every year."

In 1984, she said, there were 408 instances of reported child sex abuse, including incest, and that last year the number was 2,000. She said the center would lobby that the life-sentence for rape also be applied to incest, which is now a misdemeanor.

The law, she said, shows "an indifference to violence in the family."

"On crimes committed in the family," she said, "people are loath to express them." She said she agreed that the church should "speak out clearly and without ambivalence" on incest.

Alan Shatter, of the opposition Fine Gael party, called on the government to investigate the case, which arose in Kilkenny, about 70 miles southwest of Dublin. He said the government should increase the maximum sentence for incest to 20 years.

The government's initial response was that it already planned legislation to make it easier for the Justice Department to challenge sentences seen as unduly lenient.

"The woman's lawyer, Joseph Mathews, said she finally decided a year ago to seek help but ran into bureaucratic delay. Her mother lied to the police, he said, but eventually they became convinced, as the woman told how her father had blinded her in one eye by beating her with a stick and had fathered her son, now 10. The father was said to have been addicted to drinking potecan, an illegal liquor distilled from grain.

In its lead editorial, the Irish Times urged the government to dig into the case and, referring to the fact that neighbors knew of the girl's plight but remained silent, added, "In a society where gossip is the currency of everyday life, no one wished to intervene."

# Was It All Futile? Not to People on the Ground

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

GORAZDE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As this besieged city waited for its first American airdrop, Dzsemila Dzemalbegovic made her way through the crowd of hungry people waiting outside 13 Marshal Tito Street for the daily food handout. Her share, for four people, was two slices of bread.

When the 60-year-old woman passed back through the crowd holding the bread slices in a plastic bag, a stranger who could not reach the front asked her how much she had been given. She paused, pushed the bread aside from her face as if preparing to speak, then burst into tears. Without a word, she shuffled off down the street in her running shoes, head bowed.

Amid the controversy that has arisen over President Bill Clinton's decision to order food and medical supplies dropped by parachute to communities suffering from the war here, one place where nobody seems to question the value of the operation is Gorazde. In this city, 11 months under tight siege by Serbian nationalist troops, the only issues have been when the airdrops would begin, and how much food would be involved.

Among United Nations officials responsible for overseeing the relief operation in Bosnia, which tries to reach besieged communities like Gorazde with truck convoys, there has been widespread criticism of the U.S. decision to deliver supplies by air.

Officials like Lieutenant General Philippe Morillon of France, commander of the 8,000-man UN military force here, and many others in the UN operation, have said that airdrops are unnecessary and that UN land convoys can get more food through to more people.

But what seems overwhelmingly clear to an outsider arriving here, in the largest of the Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia that the intended as the principal beneficiaries of the airdrops, is that the people suffering from months of bombardment and siege are desperate — desperately hungry, in the first place, but perhaps more important, desperate for signs that the world beyond the snow-covered mountains that surround this city has not forgotten them.

To people who often eat no more than a slice of bread a day, and who are prepared to punch and kick each other in the mud over an American military ration packet, as a score of people did within sight of this reporter Wednesday, all the caviling that has greeted the airdrop operation seems irrelevant.

# The Rations Contain Pork

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — More than 40 percent of the military rations the United States has parachuted into Muslim enclaves of Bosnia-Herzegovina contain pork.

"The Muslims in Bosnia are left with the choice of starving or starving if they end up with ham slices or pork chow mein," said one manufacturer of the rations. However, the dietary restrictions among Bosnian Muslims are not rigorous.

American forces have had to fess up the pork problem before. When American and Saudi forces trained together, and ate together, in the months preceding the Gulf War, Marines were assigned to sort out the meals with pork.

# In Plea for His Family, A Desperate Escobar

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Pablo Escobar Gaviria, the cocaine trafficker who is Colombia's most-wanted fugitive, has offered to surrender to Colombian authorities if the United States protects his family.

The United States grants protection to my family, I am prepared to accept imprisonment," Mr. Escobar wrote in a handwritten response to questions submitted to him by The New York Times through his Medellin lawyer, Roberto Uribe Escobar.

Sent by fax, each of the three pages of answers carried the trafficker's thumbprint, and the last page was signed Pablo Escobar G.

A senior government official here compared the fax with other handwritten samples of Mr. Escobar and pronounced the fax genuine.

"It shows how desperate Escobar is," the official said, barely concealing his glee. "His only wish is to save his family by sending them to the States. He's completely cornered now. He's seeking a final deal."

Five top Escobar aides have surrendered to the police this week. Two more have been killed, one by the police and the other by a new paramilitary group known as Pepes, the Spanish acronym for People Persecuted by Pablo Escobar.

"He has lost 85 percent of his organization," Colombia's defense minister, Rafael Pardo, said in an interview. "Escobar has no other destiny than jail."

# TRAVEL UPDATE

Britain had a record number of foreign visitors in 1992, up 16.7 percent from 1991, the British Tourist Authority said Wednesday, but they spent less. The total of 18.1 million visitors was 100,000 higher than the previous high, in 1990. Tourist spending for the year was £7.6 billion (\$11.1 billion), down £200 million from the 1990 record. (AP, Reuters)

Yemen is banning the chewing of khat, a mild narcotic, at airports and on aircraft. The Transportation Ministry said that chewing, a common habit in Yemen, annoys some passengers and affects the cleanliness of airports and aircraft. It called on Yemenis "to cooperate to keep our aircraft and airports a civilized image of the country." (Reuters)

Taiwan and Britain will establish direct air links on March 29. British Asia Airways will make two round-trips between Taipei and London a week with a stopover in Hong Kong. EVA Airways said it would make three trips a week with stopovers in Bangkok and Vienna. (Reuters)

# Albert Sabin Dies at 86, Developed Lifelong Oral Vaccine Against Polio

WASHINGTON — Dr. Albert Bruce Sabin, 86, a major figure for six decades in research on viruses and viral diseases, died of heart failure Wednesday in Washington.

He was best known for developing the live-virus polio vaccine, taken by mouth. The vaccine is now the main defense against poliomyelitis.

The oral vaccine came into use in the early 1960s. Many millions of Americans have received lifelong protection by swallowing three teaspoon doses of sweet cherry-colored liquid. It contained the harmless, or "attenuated," polio viruses that Dr. Sabin and his co-workers had developed at the University of Cincinnati.

The development of the Sabin polio vaccine was the culmination of 20 years of research on the nature, transmission and epidemiology of the three closely related virus types that cause poliomyelitis. The disease was a cause of paralysis and death, especially in young people.

General Nambiar's letter reflected American and Russian assurances of military muscle to carry out any agreement.

He wrote the letter on March 1

With the pressure apparently too

less virus of the vaccine seemed to be "catching." It spread beyond the recipients to protect even some people who had not received the vaccine at all.

Francis Brant, 66, the director of "Bread and Chocolate," "To Forget Venice" and other award-winning films, died Sunday in Rome.

Joyce Carey, 94, one of England's most enduring stage and film performers, died Sunday of natural causes in London. She appeared in London in "The Importance of Being Earnest" and "Blithe Spirit," as well as on Broadway, in "Tonight at 8:30" and "Art and Mrs. Bottle."

Geoffrey de Montalembert, 94, France's longest-serving senator, died Tuesday near Paris. He was a member of the conservative Rally for the Republic and had been in the upper house since 1946. He had also been mayor of Ermenouville in Normandy since 1935.

Carlos Marcello, 83, the reputed head of the oldest organized crime family in the United States, died at his suburban New Orleans home Tuesday.



Herald Tribune

Cleaning House in Italy

Almost every day, new disclosures link Italy's political and business leaders to a vast web of organized corruption. Inflated public contracts awarded in exchange for kickbacks have cost taxpayers tens of billions of dollars.

Brazil Tries Again

Brazil has a new finance minister, its third in the five months that President Itamar Franco has been running the government. No. 2 resigned this week, along with the head of the central bank.

Stimulus for the Losers

What's the U.S. economy? It grew at a 5 percent clip at the end of last year, but an unusually large number of the unemployed have been permanently laid off.

Willing to Tighten Belts

What is to be made of the polls and the other indications that majorities of the American public support the Clinton economic plan? Surely not that people suddenly like the idea of being squeezed as their taxes go up while their benefits are cut.

A United Nations Command for a New Force

By Frederick Bonnat

BRUSSELS — The need has now been recognized for an international military force to monitor and enforce any agreement that may be made between the warring parties in former Yugoslavia.

If established permanently, this system could save much bloodshed and misery.

tion and economic dislocation in addition to the depredation caused by the fighting, population shifts, terror and looting. Big stocks of weapons will remain in the hands of unruly gangs.

All this requires a unitary chain of command reaching from a political authority, assisted by a military staff, down to a single field commander.

A Tough Balancing Act Confronts Seoul's New Man

By Wonmo Dong and Charles E. Morrison

HONOLULU — For the first time in 30 years, a civilian, Kim Young Sam of the Democratic Liberal Party, has assumed the presidency of South Korea.

Yet South Korea is now in its worst economic downturn in more than a decade. The real growth rate fell to 6.3 percent last year.

This has ended the crisis of political legitimacy that beset Mr. Kim's predecessors despite their success in economic development.

The greatest challenge for the government is the economy. Its spectacular success in the 1980s established high expectations among the country's 44 million people.

Address the North's Security Concerns

By Andrew Mack

CANBERRA — North Korea, in its latest act of defiance against the International Atomic Energy Agency, has set in motion a process that could lead to open confrontation with the world community.

The North has refused repeated requests for agency inspectors to be allowed access to two suspicious sites in a nuclear complex at Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang.

James Woolsey, the new chief of the CIA, said recently that there was a "real possibility" that the North had secreted enough material from its nuclear energy program to make at least one nuclear weapon.

Keep Radio Free Europe And Radio Liberty Going

By Czeslaw Milosz

BERKELEY, California — I have never worked for Radio Free Europe or Radio Liberty and for that reason can be considered an objective observer of their activity.

These stations played a considerable role during the Cold War, providing information to millions of people who were otherwise sentenced to the lying propaganda of their local mass media.

Now that the Cold War is over, the argument goes, the need for broadcasts in a multitude of European and Asian tongues has disappeared.

Disarmament, even dictated by budget considerations, should not go beyond reasonable limits. Compared with expenditures for heavy weapons, the costs of maintaining broadcast stations is minimal.

of \$290 billion in 1992, South Korea has the world's 13th biggest economy and is the seventh largest U.S. trading partner. Since 1987, per capita income has more than doubled.

There is a sharp division between generations as well. The post-Korean War generation, with no memories of that conflict's devastation and ensuing poverty, comprises 60 percent of the voting population.

The United States has many reasons to welcome the new presidency. South Korea's military governments were an embarrassment to Washington.

March 25 or face "further measures." Such measures could include taking the issue to the United Nations Security Council. It has the power to impose sanctions, although that would raise serious questions.

There is also a growing feeling in South Korea that too much pressure on the North could cause Kim Il Sung's economically precarious regime to collapse precipitately.

How could the North's security objections be minimized? First, by permanently canceling the annual U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit military exercise — a dress rehearsal for war with the North that no longer has any strategic necessity.

In the past, such measures have met with a positive response from Pyongyang. Initiatives that increased the security anxieties of the North, such as the reinstatement of Team Spirit this year, seem to have been counterproductive.

A policy that sought to assuage the North's core security concerns rather than to exacerbate them might not work. But in the absence of compelling alternatives, it is worth trying.

The writer, professor emeritus of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of California at Berkeley, received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1952. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Terrorists Don't Merit Explaining

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — The bomber who on Friday at the World Trade Center randomly murdered two motorists waiting to drive into CIA headquarters in January had this in common: Who exactly got hurt did not matter.

These killers did not explain their bloody acts, which is an explanation of sorts. They sought symbols, not specific revenge on individuals or changes in policy.

The World Trade Center bombing may yet turn out to be the work of a deranged individual with what newspapers will call a "personal grudge" or of a criminal gang. Nonetheless, this bombing was a calculated act of terrorism: a blow against the bastion of power.

The World Trade Center stood silent early this week, turned into powerful symbols of the terrorist's capacity to disorder society in the blink of an eye. In the terrorist mind, that symbolism is probably more important than the actual damage, death and suffering.

Rage against the established order has been converted into recognition and reaction by the terrorists. The chains of injury and insult — or impotence and insignificance — have been momentarily broken.

In the terrorist mind there is no such thing as an innocent bystander. Small children or kindly grandmothers who wander into harm's way are all part of the hated context. They belong to the embittering history that must be reversed at all costs.

The women and children who died in the My Lai massacre in Vietnam were slain, as were the passengers aboard Pan Am 103 and the Port Authority workers at the trade center. In these circumstances, symbols are neither innocent nor guilty; they are available, to make a macabre point.

Economic issues have been contentious and are likely to become more so. South Korea's once large trade deficit with the United States has virtually disappeared, although the future trend is uncertain.

Washington is concerned about what it considers protectionist South Korean trade practices, while U.S. industries are increasingly assertive in using trade laws to seek access to Korean markets or gain protection from Korean goods.

President Kim's government will find itself caught between strong U.S. pressures to open markets and the demands of South Korean industries, backed by nationalist public opinion, to resist.

One early test will come over U.S. expectations that Seoul should support the global free trade system by promising to end its ban on rice imports. Although the ban would be replaced by a restrictive tariff, the issue is politically sensitive in South Korea, where the depressed agricultural sector employs 20 percent of the work force.

As South Korea formulates this and other positions in a manner increasingly independent of the United States, the two nations' policies toward China, Russia, Japan, Asia-Pacific regionalism and even North Korea are likely to diverge somewhat.

Maintaining habits of close consultation and sensitivity to each other's interests will be a growing challenge in an era in which common security interests may be less obvious.

Mr. Dong teaches political science and directs the Asian Studies Program at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Mr. Morrison is director of the Program on International Economics and Politics at the East-West Center in Hawaii. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Italian Scandals

PARIS — According to the telegrams received from Rome yesterday [Feb. 3] the situation in the Italian Parliament is becoming graver, and the Giolitti Ministry continues to oppose the inquiry into the Banks Scandals.

1918: Croix de Guerre

PARIS — M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, has lost no time in visiting the American soldiers on the scene of their recent exploit. The battalion which took part in the operation of routing the German storming troops has just been reviewed by him.

1943: Allies 'Annihilate'

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA — [From our New York edition:] A Japanese convoy of 22 vessels, ten of them warships and the rest transports, has been "annihilated" in the waters northeast of New Guinea by Allied flyers who shot 55 enemy planes out of action and scored a victory of such completeness as to assure the proportions of a major disaster to the enemy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor

THE WRITER, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE IN 1952.

OPINION

This 'Must Do' President Doth Propose Too Much

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — If only President William Howard Taft had not gone golfing at the Chevy Chase Club in 1909. Perhaps we Americans would not be saddled with the federal income tax, or the government growth that it has irrigated and that the Clinton administration considers not rapid enough.

If an administration's reluctance to recognize limits on its competence or its claim on resources is an indicator of leftist leanings, the Clinton team may set a record in the category.

Wrong. Pressures for the tax had been building since the 1890s, which resembled the 1990s by demonstrating that "deficits equal deferred taxes." At least that is the opinion of Bennett Back and Edward Ray, economists at Ohio State University.

In an essay in "Second Thoughts: Myths and Morals of U.S. Economic History," they note that by the end of the 1880s there was intense pressure to reduce tariffs, the largest source of federal revenue. And because America was by then an industrial power, it was importing primarily raw materials, which were subject to lower tariffs than finished goods, so revenues were falling.

unconstitutional in 1895). In 1913 the constitution was amended and Congress enacted another income tax: 1 percent on income between \$1,000 and \$20,000, with a 6 percent surcharge on higher incomes. Only 1 percent of Americans paid anything. Then the war came. By 1919 the top rate was 77 percent, and taxable income was lowered to \$1,000.

The foundation of the modern state — a mechanism for raising vast revenues — was in place. The mere existence of the mechanism altered America's political culture by quickening the itch of the political class to provide benefits to client groups who were convinced that they would be net winners of income transfers.

But the postulated relationship that "deficits equal deferred taxes" is a contingent, not a necessary, relationship — contingent on a particular kind of political culture, one debased by the politics of envy (clothed in the language of "fairness") and dominated by a political class offering an expanding menu of popular benefits that eventually will be paid for by unpopular minorities — "the rich," "corporations." The Clinton administration may become both a cause and an effect of such a culture, on a historic scale.

A rough measure of an administration's leaning to the left is its reluctance to recognize limits on its competence or its claim on the economy's resources. The Clinton administration may become the most left-leaning in American history (not counting the command economies of "war socialism" under Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt).

Hardly a day passes without something like the recent statement by Labor Secretary Robert Reich concerning why access to federal programs currently serving displaced workers should be expanded to cover persons not properly described as displaced: "If somebody feels that they want to improve their living standard, the government should do everything that it can do to help that person. If you quit jobs and you want to get retrained for a better job, you ought to get help in that respect as well."



In the Clinton Plan, Two Missing Halves

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — In light of America's current obsession with cutting the budget deficit, it is probably not surprising that most of the critics of President Bill Clinton's economic plan have focused on the areas in which he allegedly is spending too much money.

But at least as important are the dogs that didn't bark, the missing pieces from Mr. Clinton's wish list. One of the most glaring is the failure to include any real financing for welfare reform, a program the president has promised for later in his administration. And Mr. Clinton has, for the moment, backed off his promise to increase tax breaks for families with children. As a result, the president has offered only half a welfare reform plan and half a family policy.

There is, to be sure, good news, too. Mr. Clinton would substantially increase the earned income tax credit, which is essentially a wage supplement for the working poor. The message here is that government intends to say as loudly — and positively — as it can that it will try to reward work over welfare.

The Clintonians are also substantially increasing spending on basic children's programs such as Head Start, help for pregnant women and new mothers, and child immunizations. All this is not enough, because money is not enough. The promise of Mr. Clinton's style of social reform was that it would emphasize not only traditional ways of helping the poor (mostly with money) but also new efforts to reinforce the values of work and family that conservatives speak about so much.

to win over conservative white voters. In fact, a new emphasis on work and family is vital both to reconstructing liberalism and to achieving liberal ends.

In the past, liberals and the left milked a lot about the centrality of work. It was, after all, Marx who said that "man is what he does." Pro-work welfare programs are not about punishing the welfare poor but about inviting people who have been marginalized to join in society's common projects.

As for the family, Daniel Patrick Moynihan was right three decades ago when he argued that nothing has been more harmful to the life chances of poor children than the decay of the two-parent family and the rise of single motherhood. David T. Ellwood, a specialist on welfare at Harvard, put the matter bluntly: "The vast majority of children who are raised entirely in a two-parent home will never be poor during childhood. By contrast, the vast majority of children who spend time in a single-parent home will experience poverty."

Reforming welfare and finding ways to shore up the family are two of the greatest challenges in social policy. Government, which sometimes has trouble doing easy things, will surely run into huge difficulties in fashioning programs that work. Family breakup and the rise of dependency result from a devilishly complex set of incentives created by government, the private economy and social norms. Experimentation and trial-and-error must be the order of the day and politicians will have to be honest about the likelihood of failures.

shortage of money for welfare reform does not mean that the administration intends to abandon its pledges. She argues that this is an area in which the costs presented tend to have credibility and that simply plugging in notional numbers would have been a bad idea.

Ms. Shalala, who is often cast as an old-style liberal, speaks as fervently as President Clinton does about the need for government to "send different messages" to promote individual responsibility when it comes to work, sexual behavior and bringing kids into the world. It is the right talk.

The fate of tax relief for parents is, alas, far less certain. Advisers to Mr. Clinton say that given a choice between beefing up help for the working poor and giving general tax benefits to parents, the president decided the former had priority. They also noted that modest tax help for parents would have looked suspiciously like a skimpy version of Mr. Clinton's abandoned middle-class tax cut.

There are, however, some ways of cutting the cost of tax relief for parents. In an essay published last year in the Progressive Policy Institute's book "Mandate for Change," Elaine Chiles Kamarcik, a fellow at the institute, and William A. Galston, now a White House aide, proposed that as a first step, new tax credits could be limited to middle- and low-income parents with children under the age of 6.

Joint action on welfare and the family offers Republicans and Democrats a rare opportunity to show voters who are sick of both parties that it is at least occasionally possible for them to put aside the quest for advantage on symbolic issues.

A Surfeit of the Unspeakable In This 'World Made New'

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — Being a reporter is as much a diagnosis as a job description. It is a strange business, making a living off other people's misfortunes, standing in the rubble with a press card as a nominal shield, writing in a crabbed hand notes on one else can read, riding an adrenaline surge that ends in a product at once flimsy and influential.

"Every day is a fresh beginning," it once said on a mural in the lobby of the New York Times building. "Every morn

MEANWHILE

is the world made new." It is not unlike the professional — a clean slate overnight, to be sullied later with newsprint. Like the canaries sent down mine shafts to detect poison gas, our stories signal how dank is the general atmosphere. Some argue that we alone produce the poison, which misses the synergy between public and press, between the world as it is and our work as we see it, which is to reflect reality.

Not long ago, a teenage murderer was news. Today the big story around the world is the alleged killing of a toddler by two 10-year-olds in Liverpool, and stories of teenagers killing teenagers have become almost commonplace. Our coverage reflects a shifting threshold of pain.

The World Trade Center explosion was an easy call. Tallest building in New York, terrorist bomb, thousands evacuated, hundreds hurt, several die, "nuff said," Page 1, banner headline. But what if the bomb had gone off in a smaller building? What if it had not gone off at all, simply been discovered? What if only one person had been killed, under different circumstances, shot at the office by a disgruntled spouse? The story gets smaller, more ordinary, if death and destruction can ever be so classified. In this business, they can.

It is out a news story in a big city when one woman is raped by one man unless one of them is famous. Rape, which we once rarely spoke about and which was treated as a crime, is now assumed to be common. If there is more than one man, however, and they hunt the woman down as she is jogging in Central Park — and if she is a white investment banker and they are black and Latino kids from Harlem — that is a big story.

Americans have a happy fantasy of a past of exceptional probity. Much of this fantasy is built on silence: gang rapes no one talked about, beatings in the bedroom that were an accepted, but unacknowledged part of life, self-abuse with the same oedipal used to knit baby things.

To read about 19th century London is to know that we have not cornered the market today on poverty, crime, child abuse, disease or abject misery. Those checking over the Prince and Princess of Wales should read Antonia Fraser's

book about the wives of Henry VIII before they speak of an indulged modern monarchy.

But the taped phone conversations of the king and Anne Boleyn never wound up on "Inside Edition," and the prosperous burghers of Dickens's London averted their eyes from the slums. "Waiting Men and women stumble from soot, you were there. Our life experience becomes the bits and pieces of all these other exposed lives, on television, in print. It happened to you — well, practically.

There is good in that exposure. We cannot say that we didn't know about the starving Somali children and the families living hand to mouth not 10 miles from our comfortable suburbs. Sometimes people are moved to good by knowledge. But while ignorance can make you insensitive, familiarity can also numb.

Entering the second half-century of an information age, our cumulative knowledge has changed the level of what appeals, what stuns, what shocks. Someone calls a reporter and says, "I have this foster child and he's going to be returned to his biological mother and I'm afraid she'll kill him." And part of your mind registers that this is a kid at risk and part thinks, oh, the old foster-child-and-abusive-mother story.

We have the opposite of silence now: we are awash in the revealed world, talking of things that for so long were adjudged unspeakable. Events that are merely tragic must yield space on the page for those that are truly terrible. Gang rapes instead of rapes. Pre-adolescent killers instead of teenage ones. It is a sliding scale, and sometimes you have to wonder where and when the slide will end.

The New York Times

An Obsolete Theory

THE NEW YORK POST, a "racy tabloid" newspaper specializing in "murder and mayhem," is dying proof of a recent boom from the social scientist Peter Drucker: "Whenever a business keeps on going downhill despite massive spending and heroic efforts by its people, the most likely cause is the obsolescence of its business theory."

The obsolete theory on which sub tabloids have been based was introduced into American journalism 160 years ago. Today these papers are virtually extinct. The immigrant urban masses on which the tabloids depended have moved to the suburbs or deflected to television or supermarket weeklies.

American newspaper readers have outgrown the tabloid genre. In nearly every city where there has been competition between the "respectable" middle-class press and its "sensationalist" rivals, respectability has won out.

— Richard Harwood, Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Live, to Share

I was struck by what Amy Dacyczyn says about the practicality and reward of living with less in the United States ("Tips for All These Whiners From a Complaint Tightwad," Opinion, Feb. 18). She says that a couple in the United States can live on one income as comfortably as most live on two. I asked myself, how much money could we Americans give painlessly toward making the world work better? How much of our attention could we painlessly pay to help those in the world who hurt?

helpless Russian prisoners-of-war? Were you personally a member of the Einsatzgruppen who exterminated thousands of Jews and others in the villages of Poland, Russia and the Ukraine?

I feel no hatred, merely bewilderment. I ask myself, how is this possible? Yet, if the German tourist asks me for directions, I will even walk him to the place. Without perpetuating hatred, mankind must never forget the Holocaust, which is not only the crime of Germany-Austria, but that of most of indifferent, egotistical humanity — of those who didn't do enough at the time and of those who are not doing enough today to combat xenophobia and racism.

Xenophobia is not a German invention; it exists in every country. But the assault with firebombs against children, defenseless foreigners and handicapped people exists today only in Germany. Even the Holocaust is denied by a remarkable number of youth.

I am no different from the average American. I blow my money in all sorts of ways, focus my attention on things trivial and self-centered. I am ashamed of myself. We all ought to be.

Playing With Fire

Since the destruction of the mosque in India it has been claimed that all Hindus support the destruction. This is not true. The destruction and the riots that followed were political events, not religious. All politicians, including Muslims, tried to gain in one way or another by keeping the issues alive. In this tragedy, the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party struck at the Hindu religion's universality and tolerance. Parties like this one contaminate Hinduism.

Lest We Forget

Regarding "Germany: The Descendants Are Plain Dangerous" (Opinion, Jan. 3) by Michael Peterson: No, I certainly don't want the Germans to be punished for all of eternity. However, when I meet Germans of retirement age in trains or as tourists in France, I can't refrain from staring at them and thinking: "Did you personally kill

Comments like Mr. Peterson's endanger the understanding that has developed over more than 40 years between the United States and Germany.

HORST SIEDSCHLAG, Bonn.

Mr. Peterson does a disservice not only to fellow foreigners living in Germany but to the civilized German majority when he seeks little and big Adolfs as scapegoats for recent personal misfortunes. It is interesting that his article caught the attention of the weekly Die Zeit (Jan. 15). If their researcher is right, Mr. Peterson misled his readers and defamed the country where he chose to bring up his sons.

EDITH HEIER, Minden, Germany.

As Americans who have lived in Germany know longer than Mr. Peterson, we fail to see any connection between his problems with the law and acts of violence being committed by rightist thugs.

SUSAN RAMBOW, Bonn.

When it is clear to anyone with eyes or ears that the human crimes of tyranny, genocide and massacre have been common to most humans, is it not morally blamable to waste time pointing the finger at one group for crimes which time has put beyond all remedy? Shouldn't we be trying to devise concrete remedies for today's wroongs rather than quarreling about yesterday's?

Unisex Grammar

As we are supposed to be so concerned about sexism in English, shouldn't we go whole hog and follow the Finns and Hungarians, who I believe use the same word for "he" and "she"? We could introduce, say, "hoo" to replace both of them.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Isle of Canna, Scotland.

Announcing an easier way to call a foreign country when you're already in one.

Sprint Express advertisement showing a list of international phone numbers and services.

Country to Country Calling New from Sprint Express. When you're travelling, even a telephone can seem like a foreign object. But now Sprint Express makes it easy for you to call the U.S. or practically any other country in the world. And you don't even have to be a Sprint customer.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, featuring the headline 'LIVING IN THE U.S.?' and 'NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES'.

Small text at the bottom of the page containing contact information and legal notices.

# Russians Sweeten Malaysia Arms Deal

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Russia has offered to sell an arsenal of weapons, including laser-guided missiles, in an effort to persuade Malaysia to buy its MiG-29 fighter jets, Defense Minister Najib Razak said Wednesday.

"Russia has made available whatever it has," Mr. Najib said after an unscheduled meeting with the Russian vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi.

Mr. Rutskoi, who left Malaysia on Wednesday after a two-day visit, requested the meeting with Mr. Najib to outline Russia's counter-offer on the MiG-29 deal, said to be worth 2 billion ringgit (\$770 million), government sources said.

Russia's offer to sell state-of-the-art weapons to Malaysia is seen as an attempt to outbid two U.S. manufacturers, McDonnell Douglas and General Dynamics, that want to sell jet fighters to Malaysia, they said.

McDonnell Douglas has cut its price for the F-16 fighter jets, and General Dynamics has reduced its price for the F-16.

"The Russian vice president made an attractive offer and the Defense Ministry has been directed by the cabinet to study the offer," Mr. Najib said.

He said Russia had offered to sell amphibious tanks, rapid-fire guns, wire-guided tanks, laser-guided missiles, coastal patrol vessels and submarines.

Mr. Najib said Russia also confirmed its participation in Malaysia's Langkawi International Maritime and Air exhibition, where some of the republic's items would be displayed.

The exhibition, to be staged at the end of the year on a northeastern island, is the idea of Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad, who is keen on developing an aeronautical industry in Malaysia.

Mr. Najib said the Russians offered to jointly manufacture aircraft spare parts with Malaysia and

# EUROPEAN TOPICS

## Dutch Welfare State Springing New Leaks

There are signs of a growing malaise in the Netherlands. Even Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has been saying the country is "sick."

The signs include evidence of increasing disgust with the swelling ranks of slackers receiving state assistance. With a sagging economy, this puts an ever greater burden on the employed, who now pay the highest tax rate in Europe — 53.1 percent.

There are officially 914,018 invalids in the Netherlands, one-fourth of them 35 or younger. That gives Holland, which has a population of 15 million, the world's highest proportion of the infirm. The Rotterdam social affairs office believes that fraud is involved in half of all welfare cases, according to the daily *Suddeutsche Zeitung* of Munich.

There is talk of reform, but skeptics point to the host of rules and regulations that would have to be lifted — more than 300 merely in the areas of jobless and illness benefits. Earlier attempts to pare the state's bounties have brought energetic protests.

The glory days — the hard-working Dutch ones reputedly built 1,000 ships a year, and they assembled a naval fleet twice the size of the British and French fleets combined — seem ever more distant.

## Around Europe

**Intolerance** is the subject of an intentionally shocking newspaper ad being run by the Spanish government. The ad includes photos of prominent figures — Martin Luther King Jr., Albert Einstein, the Egyptian author Naguib Mahfouz, the English writer Oscar Wilde and the British physicist Stephen W. Hawking — with blunt and abusive epithets under each.

Having gained readers' fullest attention, the ad then states in large letters: "So you think you are better than these people?"

The Social Affairs Ministry's campaign, supported by several labor and human rights groups, comes after a rise in race-related attacks in Spain.

Britain will allow the sea to have its way with certain strips of shoreline that engineers have fought for centuries to defend. Experts now say that, with excess food production making marginal land less valuable, there is little sense in protecting all shores, and the farmland behind them, at great cost. Some farmers, however, would surely like to summon up the ghost of King Canute.

In Austria, a legal struggle has broken out over royalties for lyrics to the national anthem. Two sons of the lyricist, Paula von Preradovic, have even threatened to bar state radio from playing the anthem at the end of each day. Mrs. von Preradovic's lyrics won a contest after World War II, when the old anthem, "Deutschland, Deutschland Über Alles," was junked. Her son set against a Mozart melody, has become the country's most-played tune by

French brewers' premium March beer went on sale this week, a reminder that spring is not far away. The brewers recently revived a 600-year-old tradition that began when grain was harvested in July, allowed to "rest" for two months, then turned into malt, with brewing lasting until March. Sales of the light, smooth, unpasteurized ale continue for only a few weeks.

**Shoe business:** Vegetarians looking for a warm, reasonably attractive and politically correct alternative to leather footwear will be happy to know that Vegetarian Shoes have arrived. A small shop in Brighton, England, is doing a healthy business in the completely synthetic shoes offered by Robin Webb, a former truck driver and factory worker. His line, designed for Mr. Webb by the trendy Dr. Martens, is made of polyurethane, so no, the shoes are not edible.

Brian Knowlton

# SCANDAL: A Bankrupt System

(Continued from page 1)

they regarded partocracy — party rule — as too stifling.

The arrest last year of Mario Chiesa, head of the Socialist Party in Milan, in a "sting" during which he accepted a \$4,000 bribe, coincided with a popular sense of change that is still building.

For decades, many appointments in the vast public sector depended simply on an allegiance to the political elites. But in elections last April, voters swung toward protest and splinter groups like the Northern League (formerly the Lombard League), which appealed to voters' anger and frustration.

The nation's mood was crucial because it meant that the politicians' hold over society had weakened.

But the new scandal is not the only sign that the past is overtaking Italy.

Over the past year, investigators, galvanized by the killing of the top two anti-Mafia crusaders, have tracked down the purported "boss of all bosses," Salvatore (Totò) Riina, who appeared in court in Palermo on Monday on the first of a long series of murder charges.

The readiness of the authorities to move against Mr. Riina, a fugitive for 23 years, was widely seen as an emblem of the changed political mood.

The link that has not so far been established, however, is between the politicians in Milan and Rome and the Mafia. When and if that widely suspected connection is uncovered, the scandal will spread wider still.

The scandal began to unravel on Feb. 17, 1992, when a sting in Milan set up the former Socialist Party ward healer, Mr. Chiesa, as he accepted a penny-ante bribe in return for a contract from the city to clean a home for the elderly.

The authorities became suspicious of Mr. Chiesa after his estranged wife told them that his style of living far outstripped his salary. But investigators had been unable to move against him until an angry businessman, Luca Magni, volunteered to set him up.

With a microphone hidden in a pen and a video camera in his briefcase, Mr. Magni, the head of a small cleaning company, visited

Mr. Chiesa in his office to offer a bribe of 7 million lire, or \$4,000. As Mr. Chiesa was handed the money, the hidden microphone recorded his question: "When will I get the rest?" The police quickly moved in for the arrest.

Mr. Magni said: "Had I gone to the authorities 5 or 10 years ago, I am pretty sure nothing would have happened at all."

It took investigators seven weeks to get Mr. Chiesa to name names, but finally his testimony led them far beyond the senior citizens' home and far beyond Milan.

The lengthening tally of suspects might once have formed the guest list for a particularly glittering gathering.

Bettino Craxi, a former prime minister, has resigned. So have Giorgio La Malfa, head of the influential Republican Party, and Justice Minister Claudio Martelli. Two senior officers at Fiat have been imprisoned, one of them the No. 3, Francesco Paolo Mattioli.

Giampiero Pirelli, an industrialist and one of Italy's richest men, was placed under house arrest.

Former ministers facing investigation include Gianni De Michelis, a former foreign minister, who is accused of accepting bribes in return for a contract to build highways and of diverting overseas development aid to Socialist Party coffers.

Franco Nobili, the head of IRI, the state-owned conglomerate, is under investigation in connection with cover-ups on a Roman sports stadium built for the 1990 World Cup.

"The corruption," said Gherardo Colombo, one of the Milan investigators, "is a pyramid of infinite proportions."

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the FT

# German Anti-Immigrant Rioter Gets 2-Year Term

**By Stephen Kinzer**  
*New York Times Service*

**BERLIN** — A German court sentenced an unemployed 22-year-old Berlin man to two and a half years in prison Wednesday for throwing a firebomb at the police in riots against foreigners in Rostock last summer.

It was the first major prosecution for crimes connected to the Rostock riots, though there have been 24 convictions on lesser charges.

The defendant sentenced Wednesday, identified only as Bernd T., had driven to Rostock to take part in the riot, and testified that he drank most of a bottle of whiskey during the journey. He was convicted of serious disturbance of the peace after the court rejected attempted murder charges.

Spokesmen for Rostock prosecutors said that prosecutors were preparing more cases, and they rejected charges that they have dealt too leniently with rioters. But critics noted that all Rostock defendants tried so far have been charged with disorderliness or with assaulting police officers. None has been charged with assaulting a detainee.

The Rostock official in charge of dealing with foreigners, Wolfgang Richter, complained in a radio interview before the verdict that the police were not aggressively seeking evidence against rioters. He also asserted that some rioters

who were clearly photographed during the violence have not been arrested.

"We are only told that it is not possible to find these people," Mr. Richter said.

The Rostock riots, which lasted for several days in late August, were set off when far-right youths attacked an apartment complex where more than 100 Vietnamese asylum-seekers were living. The police did little to hinder the siege, and hundreds of local residents gathered to cheer the attackers.

There were no serious injuries, but the apartment complex was badly damaged by fire. The police were finally ordered into action after a German television team was trapped atop a burning building.

When calm was finally restored to Rostock after nearly a week of disorder, angry legislators began demanding the resignation of the state interior minister, Lothar Kupfer.

Last month, however, as a special legislative commission was completing its investigation of the riot, Mr. Kupfer was forced to quit. His boss, Premier Berndt Siebe of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, a close ally of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's, feared that his own political future might be endangered if he did not act.

Mr. Kupfer has often said that he sympathizes with views held by the youths who rioted in Rostock.

"We have to find solutions to the uncontrolled flood of foreigners into Eastern Germany," he said in January. "Rightists have made politicians realize that the number of asylum-seekers must be cut and that safety concerns have to come first."

Federal prosecutors reported that extreme rightists committed nearly 2,300 acts of violence in 1992, a 54 percent increase from the previous year. They killed seven foreigners and 10 Germans during the year.

Among the victims were three Turkish citizens who were burned to death after their home in the western town of Möln was firebombed in November. That attack set off nationwide protests against rightist violence, including a series of candlelight vigils in which more than 3 million Germans took part.

Federal and state agencies responded to the Möln firebombing by cracking down on rightists. New prosecutors and police investigators have been hired, hundreds of offices and apartments have been searched, and three neo-Nazi groups have been banned.

"Since the end of November 1992, there has been a reduction in criminal acts against foreigners," Interior Minister Rudolf Sauters said recently. "This development is shown by the 70 violent acts which were recorded in January, a clear decline in comparison with 1992." (AP, Reuters)

## EUROCONTROL

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Common requirements: university degree in a scientific or technical field or equivalent professional experience; experience in designing and programming real-time scientific systems in ADA under UNIX; knowledge of object-oriented design. CASE tools.

Additional skills sought: AT/038/IHT: pronounced interest in applied research necessary. AT/033/IHT & AT/031/IHT: knowledge of C++, C, computer graphics (X/11, PHIGS, PEX), HTML, Oracle or other RDBMS would be an advantage. AT/031/IHT: expertise in software engineering methodology required.

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Common requirement: higher secondary education in computer science or other technical field.

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Completed application forms clearly indicating the reference number must reach the above address by 30th April 1993, at the latest.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Second Thoughts Arising About Hepatitis B Vaccine

NEW YORK (NYT) — More than a year after U.S. public health groups and medical societies recommended that every infant be vaccinated against hepatitis B, many pediatricians are defying this wisdom.

Disappearance of Shrike Puzzles Bird Researchers

NEW YORK (NYT) — The keen-eyed hunting bird known as the shrike appears to be disappearing all over the world. From the English heath to the Russian steppes to North America's grasslands, researchers are finding them to be in a precipitous decline.

Biologists say that what is happening to the shrike is symptomatic of the decline of grassland birds and the rapid loss of their flat, open habitat to development and farming. But researchers say they suspect that there is more threatening shrikes than simple habitat loss, though they are not sure what it is.

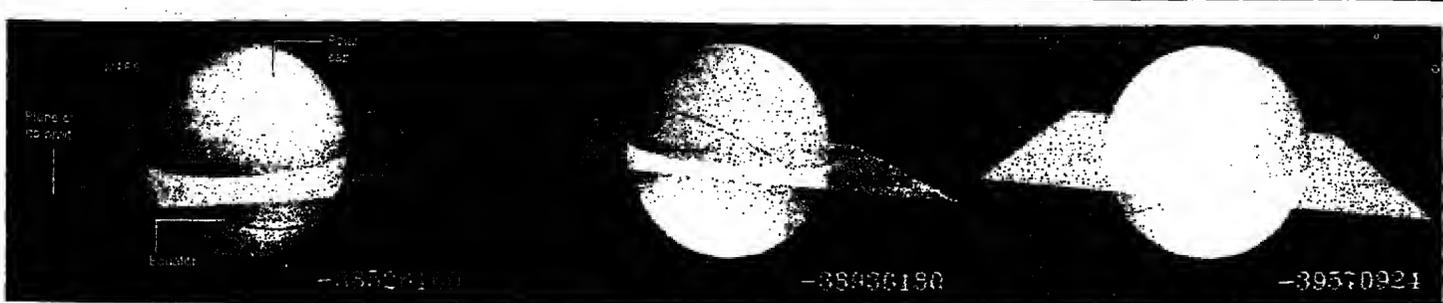
According to Bruce Peterjohn, coordinator of the breeding bird survey for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as of last year, the shrike was listed as extinct in Maine and Pennsylvania, endangered in 11 states and threatened in two.

Pilot Study Shows Promise Against Multiple Sclerosis

NEW YORK (NYT) — An oral vaccine against multiple sclerosis has proved promising enough in a pilot trial to merit broader testing, scientists report. The novel approach plays upon the unique way that immune cells in the stomach respond to food.

If the ingested vaccine can be fine-tuned to heighten its effectiveness, it could result in a cheap, safe and easy way of treating the degenerative central-nervous system disorder, as well as other autoimmune diseases like juvenile diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis or ulcers, and eye disorder, the researchers suggested. But one family with the new work warned that patients should by no means believe that a cure for multiple sclerosis was imminent.

Dr. Howard L. Weiner and his co-workers at Brigham and Women's Hospital of Harvard Medical School report their results in the journal Science. Studying a group of 30 patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis, they found that those who were given the vaccine every day for a year had half the number of attacks experienced by patients who received a dummy pill.



Computer studies of chaotic motion in the solar system show the effects of gravitational tugging of other planets and other irregular influences on the orientation of Mars over eons.

Moon Plays Protector to Earth in a Chaotic Solar System

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If there is a kind of music of the spheres, as Kepler suggested centuries ago, it could be thought of as the accompaniment to the solar system's stately cotillion of planets gliding around the sun, spinning and sometimes nodding, most with partners, each responding in subtle ways to all the others.

Orderly and predictably harmonic this may seem, and in the short term it is, but scientists analyzing the motions of planets with powerful computers are realizing that there is a certain cacophony, as it were, to the music of the spheres. In the new scientific lexicon, the solar system is chaotic.

This means that over great spans of time an accumulation of small gravitational disturbances from neighboring planets, combined with their own slightly wobbly rotations, can cause significant fluctuations in the orbits and orientations of the planets.

The changes are exponential, and this compounding effect leads to striking consequences over time scales of four million years. Scientists

conclude that such behavior is essentially unpredictable.

It also means that the orientations of the spin axes of the inner planets, including Earth, have changed chaotically at some time in their history. Mars is still undergoing wild variations, which could explain its apparent history of extreme climate swings. Earth may be spared a similar fate because of the stabilizing influence of the moon, the only large satellite in the inner solar system.

These implications of chaos in the solar system were described by a team of French scientists led by Dr. Jacques Laskar of the Bureau des Longitudes in Paris, reporting research results in the journal Nature, and by Dr. Jack Wisdom, an astronomer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, writing in the journal Science.

The relatively new science of chaos explores the connections between different kinds of irregularities. Motions in nature, like flowing water, jagged lightning strokes and cloud formations, may appear random and disorderly, but on closer examination, can be seen to be quite deterministic, since their motions are determined by preceding events in accordance with physical laws. Only recently have high-

speed computers enabled scientists to conduct the lengthy, complex calculations that revealed the chaotic motions of planets.

"Ten years ago, no one in planetary science knew about chaos," Dr. Wisdom said in an interview. "Everyone thought of the solar system as evolving very regularly."

Dr. Stanton J. Peale, an astrophysicist at the University of California at Santa Barbara, credited Dr. Wisdom's research in the early 1980s with "opening the door to our understanding of the chaotic nature of planetary motions."

All the inner planets, Mars is experiencing the most volatile effects. Because of its place and the timing of its orbit, complex gravitational perturbations combined with the mechanics of the planet's own wobbling rotation produce a phenomenon called resonance.

Dr. Wisdom likened this to someone on a swing pumping his legs back and forth. If done at certain frequencies, the pumping will change the swinger's trajectory. In the case of Mars, the gravitational tug of other planets, coupled with its own speed of rotation, set up resonances which, over time, change the shape of the planet's orbit and the tilt of its spin axis.

and a graduate student, Jihad Touma, show that under the influence of perturbations over the last 100 million years the tilt of the Martian spin axis has probably fluctuated from 10 degrees to 50 degrees away from a line perpendicular to the plane of the planet's orbit.

Such extreme variations in the obliquity, as this tilt angle is called, should give planetary scientists new insights into the history of Martian climate, particularly what appear to have been the periodic appearance and disappearance of the polar ice caps.

The most profound questions about Mars are how water could have flowed over the planet in the past, as spacecraft photography of the terrain indicates, and thus if life could have evolved there at some time.

Dr. Carl D. Murray, an astronomer at the University of London, wrote in Nature that new research of the obliquities of planets "is of fundamental importance to any study of climatic change."

A planet's obliquity is responsible for the seasons. If a planet spins exactly perpendicular to its orbit, the maximum amount of sunlight would always fall on the Equator instead of alternating between northern and southern hemispheres.

get much more sunlight, which on Mars could evaporate the ice caps, releasing water over the otherwise arid surface and more carbon dioxide into the air to produce a denser atmosphere.

Photography by Mariner 9 and the two Viking spacecraft in the 1970s showed the deposits of ice and soil at the Martian polar caps to be layered like uneven stacks of pancakes. This suggested to scientists that the ice sheet has expanded and retreated many times as a result of periodic climate shifts.

Currently, the Martian obliquity is about 25 degrees, an angle not much greater than Earth's, which is 23.5. Earth's obliquity never varies by more than plus or minus 1.3 degrees.

Early this century, the Yugoslav astronomer Milutin Milankovich demonstrated mathematically that these and other variations, however slight, could have dire climatic consequences, presumably accounting for a succession of ice ages in the recent geological past.

It could be worse. In their computer studies, Dr. Laskar and his colleagues found that without the moon, the obliquity of Earth might have undergone chaotic variations of up to 85 degrees. This might have occurred in the early solar system before Earth captured the moon.

The Awkward Age: Seeing Through the Eyes of a Teenager

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Adolescence, that time of awkward changes, has itself undergone a metamorphosis. Today's teenagers face a reality far more grim and risky than the teenage years remembered by their parents and grandparents.

In trying to help teenagers deal more successfully with the perils they face, psychologists are undertaking a search to better understand the ways adolescents think and view their world. In the process, the research is challenging many common assumptions about teenagers that have long guided parents, educators and policymakers.

Among the beliefs being questioned are the view that teenagers take foolish risks because they feel invulnerable and that adolescents are so heavily influenced by their peers that they are indifferent to moral guidance from their parents.

By improving their understanding of adolescents, psychologists hope to offer parents and teachers more effective ways to deal with teenagers and to design programs that can help young people navigate a perilous social landscape.

Some of the perils are highlighted by U.S. statistics:

• The number of teenagers who drink alcohol has climbed more than 30 percent since the 1950s; two out of three now say they have started drinking by the ninth grade.

• Suicide, once extremely rare among teenagers, has become the third-ranking cause of death, after accidents of all kinds and homicide; suicide rates nearly tripled from the mid-1960s to the mid-80s among boys and girls 10 to 14, and doubled among those 15 to 19.

• Despite the availability of birth control, the rate of unwanted pregnancies among those 10 to 14 increased 23 percent from 1983 to 1987.

• Rates for gonorrhea quadrupled among those 10 to 14 and tripled among those 15 to 19 from 1960 to 1988.

These figures are cited by Dr. Ruby Takahashi, a psychologist at the Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, in her introduction to a special issue of The American Psychologist on the perils of adolescence.

That question is all the more compelling in light of studies showing that while many programs mean to deter youngsters from things like fighting, using drugs and suicide have met with varying degrees of success, others have paradoxically resulted in increases in the very activities they were meant to halt.

Programs that simply flood teenagers with information about risks, psychologists have found, are far less successful than those that

Psychologists are searching for better ways to understand young people.

deliver their messages along with a more general training in the emotional and social skills that allow adolescents, for example, to resist the pressure of their peers, and with consideration for how teenagers themselves think and see their world.

One common belief questioned by recent findings is that teenagers see themselves as immune to risk.

In one study, for example, when 199 teenagers, 12 to 18, and their parents were asked to

evaluate the riskiness of a range of activities, the youths and their parents assessed the risks similarly. Parents and teenagers shared the same bias, tending to see themselves as being less vulnerable than others for a given risk like being mugged, becoming an alcoholic or having an auto accident.

"Despite parents' qualms, teens are about as good — or bad — at appraising risk as are their parents," said Dr. Baruch Fischhoff, a psychologist at Carnegie Mellon University who has directed many of the studies on risk assessment. "It's not that teens are great at it — but they're not any worse than we grown-ups. We all feel invulnerable to some degree."

"If you look at the details of kids' — or adults' — thinking about risk, you find there are often a few critical facts that they have wrong that lead to a poor decision. For example, you may know lots about the dangers of AIDS, but if you believe you can tell who has AIDS it undermines the rest. Or a teenager may understand the dangers of driving while drunk, but think that beer is not as intoxicating as other kinds of liquor."

The findings suggest that there are more productive ways to protect teenagers from risk than arbitrarily restricting their freedom, a losing tactic in the long run.

"Parents should not dismiss kids' ability to make intelligent decisions about risk," Dr. Fischhoff said. "If you do, you erode your relationship, which destroys your ability to get through good information and influence their values."

Dr. Fischhoff added: "Kids tune you out if they think you underestimate them. And that keeps you from finding out what information a kid needs to know to make good decisions."

If adults are to influence teenagers' decisions, said Dr. Mira Zamansky Levitt, a psychologist at Harvard Medical School, "you need to take the time to find out what a given risk looks like from the kids' perspective."

She added, "It may make sense to a kid to take certain risks, with the benefits outweighing the dangers, for reasons that are not at all apparent to adults who simply see the kid being self-destructive."

In an ongoing study of attitudes toward drinking and fighting involving more than 450 boys and girls 10 to 16, Dr. Levitt and her colleagues are discovering just why teenagers do things that seem absurdly risky in the eyes of adults.

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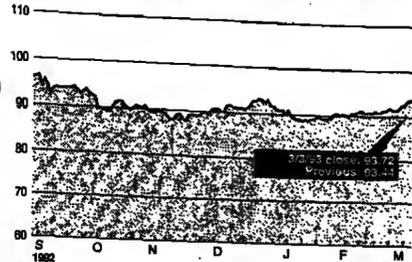
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. It lists various stock indices and their percentage changes. Below it is a table for Industrial Sectors with columns for Sector, Index, and % Change.

Mazda Abandons Plan to Build Cars in Europe With Ford

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In another blow to the Japanese auto industry, Mazda Motor Corp. said Wednesday it had abandoned a plan to produce cars in Europe with Ford Motor Co. Analysts said the decision effectively closes the door on Mazda's hopes of boosting sales in the EC for several years.

Doubts about the profitability and political consequences of adding production capacity to a market that is contracting and forcing local automakers to lay off workers led the two companies to drop the project, which had been nearly four years in the making.

The news is the latest blow to Japan's auto industry, which is struggling to restructure from a period of headlong growth in the late 1980s to a decade of crawling growth in its major markets. Last week, a development that sent a shock wave across Japan, Nissan announced it would slash its work force by 10 percent, to 48,000, through attrition over the next three years and shutter a major plant in Zama, outside Tokyo.

Mazda said that it would continue its search for other partners in Europe and that it remained committed to local production there. And analyst said the decision would not diminish the interest of other Japanese carmakers in the European Community.

"This means that Mazda will be locked out of growth in the world's single largest market," said Peter Boardman, an analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew. "It puts a cap on how much they can grow," he said, adding that the company would have to turn to rapidly growing but much smaller markets in Asia and Latin America.

Mazda's plan was beset with economic and political problems, and the timing could not have been worse. Prospects for turning a profit in Germany were undermined by that nation's high wages and short workweek, analysts said.

In addition, there was speculation that Ford had opposed the plan, fearing that the additional Mazda production in Europe would compete with its own Escort and Taurus models. Ford, which owns 23.9 percent of Mazda, is running losses to Europe and recently announced a restructuring that includes cutting nearly 10,000 jobs this year.

In an interview this week, Mazda's president, Yoshihiro Wada, said the companies had studied various plans for joint production but had settled on using an existing Ford plant in Europe to manufacture a Mazda car based on a Ford design.

Sources close to the company said Mazda had wanted to produce a midsize passenger car and calculated it would need annual production of 200,000 vehicles to achieve the desired economy of scale. But there were doubts whether the new production, which would have come on top of Mazda exports to the Community, would be accepted by a market that is contracting.

Abandonment of the plan will make Mazda the only one of Japan's top five automakers without plans to produce vehicles in the Community. Aiming to establish local manufacturing before the start of the unified EC market this year, Honda Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Corp. last year set up plants in Britain, joining Nissan Motor Co., which had arrived years earlier. Mitsubishi Motor Corp. plans to begin joint car production with Volvo in the Netherlands in 1995.

Mazda's late start had made the task more difficult. Its Japanese competitors had been given incentives to set up in Europe and were able to use the booming Japanese stock market of the late 1980s to finance the huge investments. At that time, too, the Japanese auto market was delivering record sales and profits.

Now, the car market is in its third consecutive year of declining sales, the Tokyo stock market is too weak to serve as a source of equity financing, and the con-

tracting EC auto market has made the political climate more difficult. And with its domestic market share in steady decline the past two years, Mazda cannot afford to go it alone in Europe.

Mazda expects its current, or pretax, profit to slide 69 percent in the year ending March 31, to 6 billion yen (\$56.6 million). Analysts say the company could post a loss for next year.

Mazda has been criticized for expanding too aggressively in the late 1980s to try to compete with Nissan and Toyota. It greatly expanded its number of models in recent years and increased its number of domestic dealer networks from three to five.

Last October, in a major blow to its hopes of competing in the more lucrative luxury car market, it abandoned plans to set up a separate dealer network in North America to sell higher-priced cars.

Analysts say that until Mazda can set up See MAZDA, Page 11

Suez Braces for Its First Loss

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Hit by a collapse in the Paris real estate market, on which it has heavily over-recent years, Compagnie de Suez announced Wednesday that it would post a 1993 loss of up to 1.9 billion francs (\$340 million) — the first in its 135-year history.

While the loss largely reflects massive provisions for nonperforming property loans, analysts say the French conglomerate is likely to be dogged by continuing economic and structural problems in the year ahead.

Some even suggest that Suez, which expanded aggressively into European industrial and insurance activities in the late 1980s through the acquisition of Societe Generale de Belgique and the Victoire-Colonia insurance group, could find itself the target of a takeover bid if its fortunes do not turn around soon.

Gerard Worms, chairman of Suez, said that the company was making loan-loss provisions of 4.2 billion francs, a figure covering an estimated 19 percent of its total loans to real estate developers and lenders.

In addition, he said Suez's final earnings would suffer from a 700 million franc drop in operating income and a write-down of 800

million francs on the value of its equity holdings, a figure that analysts said corresponds to the drop in market value of its holding in Societe Generale de Belgique.

Mr. Worms said the measures "should enable the group to return to profit in 1993, before further improving earnings in the future."

The company left its net dividend unchanged at 8.2 francs. Mr. Worms said some analysts had suggested that certain negative elements could be spread over several years, but Suez's size and international exposure would not allow such a strategy. "A smoothing out of the accounts is not on the agenda," he said.

The size of the provisions surprised analysts. "It's absolutely staggering," said Ian Furnival, an analyst with Hoare Govett in Paris. "This is evidence of 10 years of very poor control, where the company's exposure to property has been completely out of proportion to the shareholder equity base. It looks like Worms has appreciated the problem. He set himself to the task of addressing it."

The 19 percent provision level is much higher than the 10 to 12 percent coverage levels now practiced by other French lenders, which analysts said reflects the "poorer quality" of the loans made by Suez to the sector.

Unlike other major French banks, which could offset real estate problems with earnings from other banking activities, Suez has been particularly vulnerable to the property market downturn because many of its banking units, like Banque La Henin and Compagnie Fonciere Internationale, are specialized in the real estate sector.

The group's main banking subsidiary, Banque Indosuez, also has significant exposure to the property market, with an estimated 4.4 billion francs in problem loans.

Despite the size of Suez's provisions, analysts say more serious could be necessary in the year or two ahead.

"It will take time, they'll have to sweat it out," said Keith Brown, analyst with Morgan Stanley.

While real estate analysts say prices have stabilized — at around 1988-89 levels — they see storm clouds ahead as some 800,000 square meters (8.6 million square feet) of new office space is added to the Paris region.

See SUEZ, Page 10

Investors Put Money On a German Rate Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Despite indications to the contrary, speculation that the Bundesbank would cut German interest rates on Thursday poured through world financial markets on Wednesday, giving sizable lifts to British stocks, the pound, the dollar and U.S. bonds.

The catalyst for the speculation was a rumor in Europe that the Austrian central bank bought German government bonds or futures on them, traders said. Such rumors also were heard just before the last Bundesbank discount-rate cut, to 8 percent from 8.25 percent, they said.

But the Austrian central bank flatly denied the tale. "We have never dealt in futures, we're not an instrument we use," said a central bank official. "And we didn't buy bonds in the past couple of days. We are definitely not in the market."

Other evidence that the German central bank would not cut its interest rates, which it has been keeping high to combat inflation, came from the Bundesbank itself.

"We can consider the Germans have given up the idea there'll be nothing else this week," said a Credit Lyonnais stock trader in Paris. "The expectations are not so much for tomorrow now as for the short term," he said.

On Tuesday, the Bundesbank kept its interest rate on 14-day securities-repurchase agreements at 8.49 percent. Many traders had expected the central bank to lower the rate, used to influence the money market, to 8.45 percent as a precursor to lowering the its discount and Lombard rates on Thursday.

The two rates, charged on short-term loans to banks that post various kinds of securities as collateral, form the floor and ceiling, respectively, of the German money market. The Lombard rate is now 9 percent.

Also on Wednesday, the Bundesbank said it would not be holding a press conference after its council meeting on Thursday. Technically, that has no bearing on possible rate moves, but since the Bundesbank has traditionally announced such moves at a conference, the news as taken by some investors as a sign rates would not be cut.

Yet many were not convinced that the Bundesbank would stay its hand. "I'd still be inclined to go for tomorrow as the likely date for an official cut, although it may be limited to just a quarter point," said Peter Luxton at Barclays Bank in London. He said the steady rate was merely meant to calm the markets down amid unusual liquidity conditions following the lowering of German bank reserve requirements on Monday.

A German wage deal, the so-called solidarity pact, is not in place, and an agreement could be months away, Mr. Luxton conceded. But it is now unlikely the Bundesbank will wait that long before cutting rates. Thursday is as good a time as any, he said. Mr. Luxton added that "covert tensions" within the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism were also likely to affect the central bank's actions.

A main beneficiary of the rate-cut hopes was the London stock market, where the Financial Times 100-share index closed at a record high of 2,918.6, up 36.3 points, or 1.26 percent.

The market also gained on a Treasury report pointing to a pickup in retail sales, record low yields for British government bonds, a rally in the pound, and sharply higher index futures prices. On the corporate front, strong earnings

See RATE, Page 10

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

In Affluent Singapore, A Lack of Entrepreneurs

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The forebears of today's affluent Singaporeans, many of them impoverished migrants and indentured laborers from China, repeatedly demonstrated entrepreneurial drive by taking risks and building successful businesses in adverse circumstances in Southeast Asia.

Yet modern Singapore — with an economy dominated by multinational corporations, state utilities and government-linked companies — seems to have lost much of its private-enterprise spirit, politicians, academics and executives say.

It has plenty of competent managers, administrators, professionals and technicians but a seeming shortage of individuals with business vision and the flair for building companies and venturing overseas.

Lee Kuan Yew, the country's senior minister, warned recently that Singaporeans must increasingly invest and work abroad or face a decline in their prosperity and stature as one of Asia's leading economies.

Over the past decade, other newly industrialized economies of East Asia — Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan — have moved strongly into offshore manufacturing and direct investment, mainly in Asian countries with lower land and labor costs and bigger markets.

Private entrepreneurs have been at the forefront of these foreign ventures. For example, capitalist entrepreneurs in Hong Kong have invested some \$20 billion in southern China in recent years to help create what is, in effect, a thriving extension of the Hong Kong economy.

While the pace has picked up in the past few years, with government-linked companies leading the way, Singapore has lagged behind its neighbors in the offshore investment and manufacturing that would plug the island-state firmly into the future growth of the region.

Mr. Lee, who was prime minister from 1959 until 1991, acknowledged that Singaporeans were "in a trap partly of the government's making," Singapore, he said, had become "the most comfortable making." Singapore, he said, had become "the most comfortable making."

See MANAGE, Page 13

EC Delays a Vote, Maybe a Trade War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Seeking to avoid a bruising battle with France that could escalate trans-Atlantic trade frictions, the European Community will likely delay a vote on an accord with the United States that limits production of glass, EC and Danish sources said Wednesday.

Denmark, which holds the Community's rotating presidency, does not expect to bring the hotly contested issue to a vote at a meeting Monday of foreign ministers of the dozen nations. EC sources said the Danish presidency had bowed to French demands that the vote be postponed ahead of French elections this month.

"The item is still on the agenda," said a Danish source, who demanded anonymity. "However, as things stand now, the presidency only foresees a general orientation debate."

France, the Community's largest farm producer, has vowed to veto the agreement if it is brought to a vote. President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist government is fearful of inciting the wrath of the nation's politically powerful farm lobby before parliamentary elections later this month.

In Paris, a source at the office of Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy welcomed the Danish move. "It is a reasonable decision by the Danish presidency," indicating that other EC countries had noted the French government's determination on this issue, the source said.

Diplomats had warned that a French veto could trigger a trade war with the United States, giving the new U.S. administration a pretext to raise its demands to the negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

They also feared that a veto could lead to a hardening of the U.S. position in trade disputes over commercial aircraft subsidies, anti-

dumping duties on steel and access to government contracts.

The agreement, negotiated in Washington in November, would limit oilseed production to 5.128 million hectares (12,671 million acres) of land, take 15 percent of land out of production in the first year and a minimum of 10 percent in subsequent years.

The commission had been pressing for formal ministerial approval of the oilseeds deal to stop the broader farm-subsidy accord from unraveling and sinking related efforts to revive the faltering GATT world trade talks.

Rheinhard Winkler, chairman of the London brokerage Rhine Securities, said Hoechst shares could fall as low as 220 DM if the cost of the accident reached the hundreds of millions of marks.

Analysts said expectations of a dividend cut were currently weighing on the stock price more than the accident, however. Hoechst is considered likely to announce a cut in its 1992 dividend next week to 9 DM a share, from 12 DM previously.

BASF AG and Bayer AG, two other big chemical companies, also are expected to cut dividends.

Damage to the Hoechst plant, on the other side of the Main river in Griesheim, was negligible, consisting essentially of one burst pipe, Hoechst said. Because the accident was not the result of an explosion, however, the damage to the plant was not covered by insurance.

Hoechst shares have fallen sharply since the accident on fears that a costly cleanup would add to the chemical company's already considerable financial headaches. The stock closed Thursday at 256.60 DM (\$155.77), down 4.30 DM from Wednesday, and down 5.8 percent from the 272.40 DM before the accident.

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The Bosnian airdrop

U.S. economic growth

World trade conflicts

Russian leadership in crisis

Mobs in Mogadishu

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Table with 5 columns: Country/Currency, 12 months 1992, 1991-92 % change, 3 months 1992, 3 months 1991. Lists various countries and their economic indicators.

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MARKET DIARY

Dow Sidles Higher, But Market Is Wary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Wall Street posted modest gains on Wednesday, but the stock market was overshadowed by bond yields tumbling to record lows.

The Dow Jones industrial average edged up 3.51 to 3,404.04. Ris-

ing issues on the New York Stock Exchange numbered decliners by a hefty 2-to-1 ratio, but the gains were small, and the exchange's index rose just 0.87, to 247.41.

Over-the-counter issues did better, with the Nasdaq index up 6.12, to 683.84, and the American Stock Exchange index rose 3.40, to 413.47.

With bond yields at record lows — the 30-year Treasury was returning just 6.78 percent — shoveling cash into mutual funds was the only option for many investors.

But John McGinley, publisher of Technical Trend, said that the Commodity Index, although his indicators signaled a market rise, "we don't have a lot of faith in the buy" signal.

He cited the programs of President Bill Clinton "are ultimately fraught with danger for the stock market."

He warned of energy taxes boosting

inflation and proposed spending cuts failing to pass muster with Congress. Also, because President George Bush had limited withholding of federal income tax last year, there "will be a shock when refunds to the taxpayer public are less than anticipated in the spring."

RJR Nabisco paced the Big Board activity, off 1/4 at 8 1/2. RJR rose Tuesday after it announced a plan to trade with two classes of equity, one for its food business, the other for tobacco. It also plans to initiate dividends on both classes.

Tobacco issues were pressured Wednesday after two Democratic senators proposed a \$1-a-pack tax on cigarettes. They said it would raise \$10 billion a year, 80 percent of which would be used to cover health-care costs for the uninsured.

Philip Morris fell 1/4 to 66 1/2. Wal-Mart Stores was the second most active, off 1/4 at 33 1/2 despite a rating upgrade from Smith Barney.

Citigroup was third, up 1/4 at 26 1/2. In over-the-counter trading, AST Research fell 1/4 to 15 1/2 after it said price wars would impede its profits.

Other computer shares fell in sympathy, but some recovered late in the day.

(UPI, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

RATE: Speculation Buys Markets

(Continued from first finance page) from Midland Bank helped revive financial stocks.

French and German stock markets, which opened higher on the rate rumors, ended lower, but bonds advanced on the outlook for lower rates. The yield on the 10-

year German bund fell to 6.63 percent from 6.65, while the 10-year French Treasury tumbled to 7.39 percent from 7.46.

As a result, the spread between the two narrowed to 76 basis points from 81 on Tuesday. The difference is a measure of the risk investors perceive in French issues, and it has been sliding all week as traders moved to lock in the higher French yields.

U.S. bond yields fell to record lows, in part on the hopes for a German rate cut. Drawing strength from the European rally, the bellwether 30-year Treasury ended at a yield of just 6.78 percent, down from 6.83 percent on Tuesday. The 10-year Treasury issue returned 5.88 percent, down from 5.93.

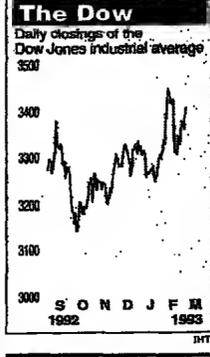
Slow February car sales also helped the bond market, signaling the economy was not strong enough to produce significant inflation.

Yet the dollar was strong, rising to 1.6390 Tuesday. It also rose to 1.5228 Swiss francs from 1.5225 and 5.5835 French francs from 5.5605.

But the yen was aided by the idea it would be supported to counter Japan's trade surpluses. The dollar fell to 116.855 yen from 117.675. The pound also outpaced the dollar, rising to \$1.4505 from \$1.4490.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

The Dow



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes stocks like RJR Nabisco, Wal-Mart, and Philip Morris.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change. Value is 413.47, up 3.40.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages with columns for 20 Bonds, 10 Bonds, and 5 Bonds, along with their respective yields and changes.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ, including volume and percentage changes.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading with columns for Buy and Sell volumes and percentages.

NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE Diary with columns for Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, and Total Issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, and Total Issues.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for Industrial, Chemical, and Finance sectors.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for Industrial, Chemical, and Finance sectors.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for Composite, Industrial, and Finance sectors.

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NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE Diary for Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ Diary for Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for Food and Metals.

Table showing European Futures for SUGAR (FUT).

Table showing European Futures for COFFEE (FUT).

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Among Businesses, Some Optimism

WASHINGTON (AP) — Many U.S. business executives are more optimistic about their own companies than the economy in general, according to a survey released on Wednesday.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce said its overall Business Confidence Index registered 62.4 in February, unchanged from the December reading. But the part of the index measuring business confidence in the economy dropped to 63.9 in February, from 69.7 two months earlier, while the parts measuring the respondents' outlook for their own sales and employment prospects rose in the latest survey.

"It is always an optimistic sign when business people are more optimistic about their own companies than the economy as a whole," contended William K. MacReynolds, director of the chamber's economic policy center. "It means business will disregard poor economic news and forge ahead for the time being."

Supreme Court Shields Accountants

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that accountants and other outside advisers to corrupt companies could not be sued under the Federal racketeering law unless they actually participated in the operation or management of the organization.

The 7-to-2 ruling in a case closely watched by the accounting profession is likely to shield outside professionals facing charges of securities violations or other financial misconduct from additional liability for triple damages under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

Shareholders and others injured by financial fraud often seek out the accountants and lawyers as targets for civil RICO lawsuits because their pockets are deep and the potential for triple-damages recovery is so great.

New York Pension Fund Sues SEC

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — A New York City public pension fund with \$21 billion in assets sued the Securities and Exchange Commission on Wednesday to try to overturn an agency ruling that the fund says limits shareholder rights.

Officials at the New York City Public Employees' Retirement System, commonly known as NYCERS, said they hoped the suit would reverse recent SEC decisions to let companies exclude from their annual proxy statements shareholder proposals related to employment policies and practices.

The SEC changed its policy on employee discrimination issues last October, letting Cracker Barrel Old Country Store Inc. omit from its proxy statement a NYCERS proposal asking the company to prohibit discriminatory employment policies towards gays and lesbians.

\$10 Billion Cigarette Tax Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three members of Congress said Wednesday they were introducing a bill to raise the 24-cent federal tax on cigarettes to \$1 a pack and use the money for health care.

"The purpose of this is to turn the Grim Reaper into the health keeper," Senator Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat, said. He cited findings that 435,000 Americans died each year and the nation's health-care bill was increased \$24 billion because of smoking.

Some 80 percent of the estimated \$10 billion a year in additional revenue would be earmarked for providing health care for the poor.

Hurricane Andrew Hits Prudential

NEW YORK (AP) — Prudential Insurance Co., parent of the largest U.S. insurance company and a major brokerage, reported on Wednesday an improved financial position against losses, despite a record \$900 million hit from Hurricane Andrew.

Despite the loss from the hurricane, Prudential said it increased total capital to \$9.8 billion, up \$79 million from last year's figures. Prudential's capital rose a sharp \$1.7 billion in 1991, to \$9.7 billion.

Prudential increased its capital reserves, a key measure of insurance-company health, based on the strength of its brokerage, pension and asset-management and institutional health and life-insurance businesses, said Gene O'Hara, the company's chief financial officer.

SUEZ: French Concern, a Former Highflier, Now Predicts Its First Loss

(Continued from first finance page) by the end of 1993, bringing the total to 4 million square meters. Vacancies in the region are already at 15 percent, double 1991 levels.

"In the current economy, it's going to take three to four years to absorb this space," said Guy Nafflyan, president of Kaufman & Broad France.

Suez, only a few years ago considered the star of Paris finance,

with its successful takeover of Générale de Belgique and Groupe Victoire, now finds itself bogged down with a poor economic environment that has hampered efforts to squeeze more earnings out of these industrial and insurance activities.

Further, Mr. Wornas has been locked in a stand-off with Jean Peyrelevade, chairman of the state-owned insurance group UAP, over control of their mutually owned

network of German insurance companies headed by Colonia. Victoire, which owns 78 percent of Colonia, is 52 percent owned by UAP and 48 percent owned by Suez.

Mr. Furnival of Hoare Govett believes that Suez could become vulnerable to a bid — perhaps by UAP if its core shareholders do not see an improvement.

"The group has so clearly failed to maximize shareholder value through its excessive exposure to property investment, constant dilution through takeover bids, mistiming of acquisitions in cyclical industries and over-generous autonomy to property lending subsidiaries, that a bid cannot be out of the question," Mr. Furnival said.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for Grains and Metals.

Table showing U.S. Futures for SOYBEANS (CBOT).

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Table showing U.S. Futures for SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT).

Table showing U.S. Futures for CATTLE (CME).

Table showing U.S. Futures for PIGS (CME).

Table showing U.S. Futures for HOGS (CME).

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U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for Grains and Metals.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Amsterdam

Table showing Amsterdam stock market data for various sectors.

Brussels

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Frankfurt

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London

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Amsterdam





ASIA/PACIFIC

CRA's Profit Rose 9.6% in '92 But Outlook for Mining Linked to U.S. Upturn

MELBOURNE — CRA Ltd., Australia's largest mining company, said Wednesday that profit for 1992 rose 9.6 percent because of lower costs, higher output and the depreciation of the Australian dollar, which increased the local value of its exports.

The mine showed a profit of \$2.3 billion dollars on record production of 39 million carats. John Ralph, CRA's managing director, said that although the Hamersley iron ore operations in Western Australia continued to be the main contributor to profit, earning 349.7 million dollars, other businesses reported encouraging results.

He said coal, aluminum and diamonds reported higher earnings, while copper and gold operations returned to profit, all helped by reductions in costs and rises in productivity. Internationally, Mr. Ralph said, the "one bright spot" last year was China, where metal demand increased strongly amid "remarkable" economic growth.

China Vows To Renew Bid To Join GATT

BEIJING — China pledged Wednesday to renew efforts to enter the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, putting the best possible face on strong criticism from the United States. On Tuesday, the U.S. assistant trade representative, Douglas Newkirk, criticized China's trade practices, effectively dashing Beijing's hopes of early entry into GATT.

Happy Hong Kong Elevates Hang Seng

HONG KONG — The Hang Seng index soared to within 11 points of its record high on Wednesday, and it is expected to get a further boost from a stimulative budget that was announced just as trading ended. Boosted by interest from U.S. institutional investors and perceptions of an easing in the Chinese-British dispute over Hong Kong, the Hang Seng gained 92.41 points, closing at 6,436.64. That put it just below the record 6,447.11 of Nov. 12.

There's been strong overseas buying, and the company annual results due soon should be good," said Antony Mak of Vickers Ballas. "We are going to challenge the all-time highs." James Osborn, assistant director of Baring Securities, concurred. "With the overseas and retail buyers we'll see new highs later this week."

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, and Tokyo Nikkei 225. Includes line graphs for each index and a table of exchange rates and market movements.

MANAGE: Affluent Singapore Suffers From Shortage of Entrepreneurs

(Continued from first finance page) country in Asia, more comfortable than Japan. That is our problem. Too comfortable, no one wants to go abroad.

The government has also set up a high-level committee to make recommendations on promoting business overseas. However, a number of Singaporean academics and executives say that the government itself will have to venture further by reducing controls in what is widely seen as an over-regulated society and by re-vamping the education system to encourage individuality and creative thinking.

Accountancy at Nanyang Technological University and director-designate of the university's Entrepreneurship Development Center, said that the government needed to "restrain itself and be less protective of Singaporeans."

Sega to List in Paris, Predicts Surge in Sales

TOKYO — The computer-game maker Sega Enterprises Ltd. announced Wednesday that it would list its stock on the Paris Bourse, said its sales should reach 600 billion yen (\$5.1 billion) by 1997.

India said it was opening the mining sector to the private sector and partly privatizing Oil & Natural Gas Commission, the main oil company.

Lazard Brothers & Co. of Britain raised its stake to 40 percent from 25 percent in Credit Capital Finance Corp. of India. Singapore Telecom's flotation will be handled by a consortium of Singapore banks and the U.S. merchant bank Goldman Sachs.

Very Briefly:

India said it was opening the mining sector to the private sector and partly privatizing Oil & Natural Gas Commission, the main oil company. Lazard Brothers & Co. of Britain raised its stake to 40 percent from 25 percent in Credit Capital Finance Corp. of India.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker, and price. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33. To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85.

# SPORTS HOCKEY

## Lemieux Picks Up Where He Left Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
Not even a loss could dampen the Pittsburgh Penguins' elation over the return of Mario Lemieux.

After missing 23 games because of treatment for Hodgkin's disease, Lemieux picked up where he left off with a goal and an assist Tuesday night. The Penguins lost to the Philadelphia Flyers, 5-4, but Lemieux's return wasn't lost on his teammates.

"He was nothing short of brilliant in my

### NHL HIGHLIGHTS

eyes," said teammate Rick Tocchet. "He's just a rock, just a big huge rock. Nothing fazes him."

Lemieux got his 40th goal and his 66th assist of the season in his first game since Jan. 5.

"It was certainly a relief to score a goal in my first game back, and that gave me a little bit of confidence," Lemieux said.

The three-time NHL scoring leader said that after two months away from playing he didn't know what to expect, but felt better after a couple of shifts, although "I didn't have the jump that I certainly wanted tonight."

Lemieux, who is considered in remission from Hodgkin's, a form of cancer that attacks the lymph nodes, said that "the doctors said to do what I feel like — just don't push myself."

He added that "I'm done with radiation" treatments. They had ended just Tuesday morning.

When Lemieux started the game at the Spectrum, he was greeted warmly by the crowd. Still, on top of everything else, Lemieux had problems getting to Philadelphia.

"Our flight was delayed four times," said

Cindy Himes, the Penguins' public relations director, who was traveling with Lemieux.

The problem was the weather in Chicago, where the scheduled commercial flight could not get off the ground to come to Pittsburgh to pick up passengers en route to Philadelphia.

Finally, a chartered jet got the Penguins' superstar to the Spectrum.

Howard Baldwin, the Penguins' owner, was surprised to hear of the transportation arrangements.

"We didn't," he said, when told of the charter.

"Oh, well. We've got the money."

Kevin Stevens' two goals — his team-leading 47th and 48th for Pittsburgh — twice led the score in the second period after the Flyers took a 3-1 first-period lead.

But Garry Galley's goal at 3:33 ended a scoreless third period as the Flyers snuffed a 0-10-4 win streak against Pittsburgh.

Nordiques 7, Jets 4; Winnipeg's Teemu Selanne scored three times to set an NHL record for goals by a rookie, but it wasn't enough to beat Quebec.

Selanne's 34 goals is one more than Mike Bossy scored in 1977-78 for the New York Islanders. The record-setting goal by the 22-year-old Finn came when he beat Quebec goalie Stephane Fiset to a long lead, then reached around him to poke the puck gently into the net.

The goal, at 9:26 of the third period, gave the Jets a 4-3 lead — but Quebec scored four goals in a 3:34 span to win the game.

Kings 6, Flames 2; Luc Robitaille scored three goals and Wayne Gretzky two as the Kings moved into third place in the Smythe Division, one point ahead of Winnipeg.

(AP, NYT, UPI)



Carol Francovilla/The Associated Press

## Redskins' 'Franchise Player' Tells Judge He Doesn't Like It

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Wilber Marshall, the linebacker designated the Washington Redskins' "franchise player," has become the first National Football League player to formally object to the league's new labor agreement, filing a memorandum in Minneapolis federal court requesting that Judge David Doty abolish one of the key concepts of the deal — the "franchise player."

Marshall's request came five days after the Redskins' designation stripped him of his bargaining power. He asked the court on Tuesday to give him limited free agency by allowing teams to make him offers — with the provision that the Redskins have the right of first refusal on any deal.

Judge Doty last week received the agreement that representatives of the NFL players and owners negotiated as the settlement of class-action lawsuits against the NFL brought by the Philadelphia Eagles' All-Pro defensive end Reggie White and others.

Those affected by the agreement have until April 2 to file objections, and Judge Doty, who gave preliminary approval to the agreement on Friday, has scheduled a hearing for approval on April 16.

Under terms of the settlement, players with at least five years' experience can become unrestricted free agents when their current contracts expire. But in return for free agency, the players allowed each team to name one franchise player — a player who can't negotiate with other teams if his present team offers him a contract equal to that of the five highest-paid players at his position. In the first year of the agreement, teams are also allowed to designate two transition players. Teams have the right of first refusal on those players if they offer a salary equivalent of the top 10 salaries at their position when their contracts expire.

But only 10 teams used the franchise-player exemption, and two of those players — White and safety Tim McDonald of the Phoenix Cardinals — are plaintiffs in the class-action lawsuits and thus are essentially unrestricted free agents. So Marshall joins Detroit tackle Lomas Brown, Indianapolis linebacker Duane Bickett, Kansas City defensive end Neil Smith, New York Giants tackle Jumbo Elliott, San Diego defensive end Leslie O'Neal, San Francisco quarterback Steve Young and Tampa Bay tackle Paul Gruber as the only five-year players with no bargaining power.

Marshall made \$1.3 million in the final year of a five-year, \$6 million deal. The Redskins can retain sole negotiating rights to him by offering the average salary of the top five linebackers: \$1.635 million. That would be a modest raise and is less than Marshall could get on the open market after a Pro Bowl season.

The question is the Eagles is, what will they get for White?

The Eagles have indicated that they will fight the league through an internal appeals process and try to receive the compensation they consider equitable.

Their owner, Norman Braman, said his team had asked Judge Doty not to approve the agreement. This happened last Friday, even as league lawyers were arguing in favor of it.

"We have always been arguing the case separately in the court because of who the lead plaintiff is," Braman said.

That is White, who is believed to be demanding a guaranteed contract of more than \$2 million a year. The Eagles have never agreed to a guaranteed contract of such magnitude.

Charley Casserly, the Redskins' general manager, said he was prepared to talk to White, but he disputed a report that \$2.5 million a year would be offered. (WPT, NYT)

Mario Lemieux, above, and Philadelphia goalie Dominic Roussel watched the puck bounce past the net during the play on which the Penguins' star got an assist in his first game since it was found he had Hodgkin's disease. Winnipeg's Teemu Selanne, right, had the puck well in hand after scoring three times to set an NHL record for goals by a rookie, with 34.



Shane Dowd/Reuters

## Vanderbilt Stops Tennessee To Secure Piece of SEC Title

One victory away from a share of its first Southeastern Conference title in 19 years, No. 7 Vanderbilt nearly let Tennessee play spoiler for a second week.

Tennessee (12-15, 4-11 SEC) led most of Tuesday night's game in Nashville before Billy McCaffrey scored 6 of his 24 points in overtime as Vanderbilt finally held off the Volunteers, 90-82.

The victory sealed a piece of the Commodores' first SEC title since 1974, when they shared it with Alabama. Vanderbilt (24-4, 13-2) can win the title outright Saturday with a victory over South Carolina.

Vanderbilt also finished 14-0 in Memorial Gym, its first undefeated season at home since 1966-1967.

The Volunteers put the Commodores into position to lock up part

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

of the title by upsetting then-No. 2 Kentucky last week.

"We're a good team, smart enough and experienced enough not to panic," said the Vanderbilt coach, Eddie Fogler.

Vanderbilt's Chris Lawson sent the game into overtime with two free throws that tied the score at 72

with 1:23 remaining. Each team blew opportunities in the final minute to win the game.

Vanderbilt scored the first eight points of the overtime and led, 80-72, on two free throws by McCaffrey. The Commodores made 10 of 12 free throws in the extra period.

Overall, Vanderbilt outshot Tennessee, the SEC leader, at the free throw line, making 25-of-32 to the Vols' 10-of-14.

No. 4 Michigan 82, No. 15 Iowa 73; Chris Webber was held to a season-low six points, but Juwan Howard had 19 and Jalen Rose 16 in the Big Ten game in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The victory was the seventh in eight games for the Wolverines (23-3, 12-3 Big Ten) since an 88-80 loss to Iowa. They have won 12 straight home games against Iowa (19-7, 8-6) dating to 1981-82.

No. 18 Xavier (Ohio) 73, La Salle 58; Xavier clinched the Midwestern Collegiate regular-season championship for the fifth time in eight years with its victory in Philadelphia.

Brian Grant scored 23 points and Jamie Gladden 19 in leading the Muskies (21-3, 12-1, MCC) to their ninth straight victory. They lost their first conference game of the season and have since won 12 straight.

Kerem Townes had 25 points for La Salle (13-12, 8-5) and Paul Burke added 21.

Jerry Turkonian, the former coach of UNLV and the San Antonio Spurs of the NBA, said he was feeling good after undergoing an angioplasty procedure to clear a heart artery that was 80 percent clogged.

## Sonics Edge Cavs in OT To Make It 8 Straight

Good teams produce good games, so it was no surprise that the Seattle SuperSonics and Cleveland Cavaliers put on a good show.

Shawn Kemp's two free throws with 11 seconds left in overtime gave the Sonics the lead for good as they came away with a 108-105 victory Tuesday night, their eighth straight breaking the Cavaliers' seven-game winning streak.

Both teams are striving to reach the top echelon of their respective conferences. Cleveland is 2 1/2 games behind Chicago and one behind New York, while Seattle is three behind Portland.

"This was an opportunity to put pressure on Phoenix," Seattle's Eddie Johnson said after scoring 24 points and pulling down 11 rebounds. "Every team in the league has had a negative phase except Phoenix. If they have theirs now, this is the time for us to make a move."

The Cavaliers tried to set up their final shot for Mark Price, but the Sonics defended him perfectly.

John Battle ended up with the ball, and his 10-foot (3-meter) shot was blocked by Derrick McKey. McKey came down with the ball and passed to Kemp, who fed a streaking Gary Payton for a layup with 0.1 seconds left.

Ricky Pierce scored 22 points, Kemp had 20 points and 11 rebounds, and McKey 18 points and five steals.

Price paced the Cavs with 25 points. Craig Ehlo scored 20 and Brad Daugherty had 17 points and 14 rebounds.

Rockets 99, Clippers 83; With Cleveland's loss, Houston now has the second-longest winning streak in the NBA with eight, after taking control of the game in Los Angeles with a 16-4 run in the final four minutes of the opening quarter for a 32-22 lead.

But a frustrated Hakeem Olajuwon, who played just 30 minutes because of foul trouble and scored only 16 points, well below his average of 24.8, confronted Clipper rookie Randy Woods on the way to the locker room, then took a swing at Ken Norman.

Pacers 109, Spurs 95; In Indianapolis, the Pacers won their third straight and made San Antonio 1-3 on its seven-game road trip as Det-

lef Schrempf got team-highs of 26 points, seven rebounds and nine assists for Indiana.

The Spurs' coach, John Lucas, said his team especially missed forward Sean Elliott, sidelined for the

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

past five games with back pains. "It's a huge problem," Lucas said. "We couldn't find anybody," he added, to shut Schrempf down.

John Starks of the New York Knicks was fined \$5,000 by the NBA, but was not suspended, for his flagrant foul against Kenny Anderson that resulted in a broken wrist for the New Jersey Nets' guard.

## Pena's Doctors Threw Fast Pitch, Bucs Claim

The Associated Press

Alejandro Pena's doctors, according to the Pittsburgh Pirates, may have misled them about his condition before the reliever signed a guaranteed \$1.35 million contract last December.

Pena was ordered Tuesday to stop throwing at the Pirates' spring training camp in Bradenton, Florida, after X-rays revealed what appeared to be floating debris in Pena's elbow. Surgery may be required.

"When we signed Pena, I was assured that he was sound," said the Pirates' general manager, Ted Simmons. "To say that I am disappointed in this situation would be a gross understatement."

Pena's season was ended in September by elbow tendinitis. He did not pitch for the Atlanta Braves in either the National League playoffs or the World Series.

Although few teams in baseball had an interest in Pena because of his sore elbow, Simmons recommended that he be signed without a physical examination or without working out for a scout.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, a fan of the Chicago Cubs, won't be the only Clinton throwing out a baseball on opening day — President Bill Clinton will do the honors for

the Baltimore Orioles on April 5, sides said Wednesday.

Negotiations between the Atlanta Braves and the agent for misbegotten outfielder Deion Sanders reportedly have intensified with the team upping its offer to nearly \$11 million for three years.

The team's general manager, John Schuerholz, and agent Eugene Parker met late into the night Tuesday in a hotel room at the Braves' camp in West Palm Beach, Florida. The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported Wednesday.

The paper said Sanders was still asking for about \$12 million.

For the third straight year, Rickey Henderson was the last player to report to the Oakland Athletics' camp.

Henderson signed baseball's biggest per-year contract in December 1989, a four-year deal for \$11 million. But by that opening day he was down to 12th highest-paid and within a year was No. 40.

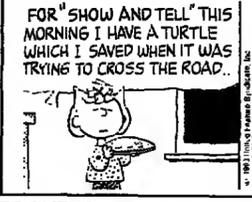
In 1991, after winning the most valuable player award, he reported late and set out the first week of spring training games.

He finished the year batting .266; his lowest average since 1986. He stole 58 bases, his third lowest total since his first full season in 1980.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



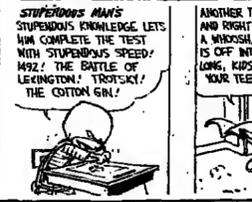
### PEANUTS



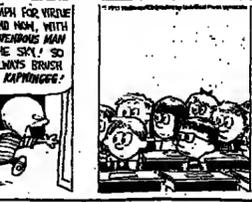
### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### WIZARD of ID



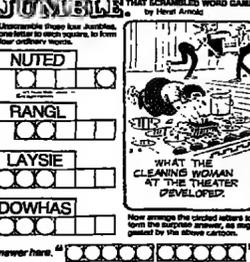
### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### WORD GAMES



### BLONDIE



### BEETLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### DOONESBURY



### DOONESBURY



To our readers in Budapest: Hand, delivery of the IHT is now available on the day of publication. Call today: 175-7735

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

SPORTS ATHLETICS

Johnson Reported to Have Failed New Drug Test

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TORONTO — Sprinter Ben Johnson, banished from the 1988 Olympics in Seoul because of performance-enhancing drugs, reportedly failed another drug test in January.

substance or engaging in any improper practice since his return to competition.
The IAAF, the world governing body for track and field, announced last Wednesday that its drug commission would meet Friday in Paris to discuss Johnson's situation.

meeting to examine a new drug case. He had confirmed to an Italian news agency that the athlete concerned was the Canadian sprinter.
'It's true that during controls in Canada the results were such to lead us to hold this meeting,' dal Monte told the Italian agency.

in 5.65 seconds for the 50 meters, just 0.04 off the world record.
'I'm ready to do something this year,' Johnson said at a January news conference to promote the indoor championships. 'I'm going to shock the world again one more time.'

suspended pending the opening of the second sample.
The IAAF, still smarting from criticism over its handling of drug cases involving German sprinter Katrin Krabbe and U.S. 400-meter runner Butch Reynolds, has been extremely careful in processing the Johnson case to avoid any future problems, a source told the newspaper.



Johnson in Barcelona: Then much swifter.

Papin's Goal Gives Milan Tough Victory As Marseille Is Drawn by CSKA Moscow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FC Porto held AC Milan in check Wednesday night until the Italian superstar's French striker, Jean-Pierre Papin, swept through the tight defense in the second half to score the only goal in a semi-final-round match of the Champions League tournament.

matches, and five points behind AC Milan. Although Gothenburg is only two points off the lead, its chances of upsetting the Italians would seem slim after the 4-0 thrashing it received in Milan.
PSV took the lead with a seventh-minute goal by Arthur Nuis. IFK midfielder Mikael Nilsson quickly evened the score before Ekstrom struck.

defending champion Ajax in a first-leg quarterfinal match of the UEFA Cup tournament.
The match appeared to be headed for a 2-2 draw until the 83rd minute, when Pascal Vabris curved a corner kick into the net, the ball slightly deflected by Ajax goalkeeper Stanley Menzo.
In the 90th minute Daniel Ducloux scored an insurance goal.



Corentin Martins, who scored one goal, made an Ajax player flinch with his flying shot as Auxerre won its UEFA Cup quarterfinal, 4-2.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for BASKETBALL, NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Tuesday's Results.

SIDELINES

Former Japan Baseball Star Arrested
TOKYO (AP) — Retired pitcher Yutaka Enatsu, who holds the Japanese professional baseball record of 401 strikeouts in a season, has been arrested for alleged possession of stimulant drugs, police said Wednesday.

For the Record

Stefan Edberg was beaten, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, by unseeded Richey Reneberg, his doubles partner, in a second-round singles match at the Champions Cup tournament in Indian Wells, California.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
CHICAGO — Signed Frank Knet, defensive tackle.
DENVER — Signed Greg Kroenke, nose tackle, to two-year contract.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for International Recruitment featuring 'Today's International Recruitment' and 'FREDDY'. Includes sections for Business Services, Real Estate, Personal Services, and Announcements.

ART BUCHWALD

Retraining for Everyone

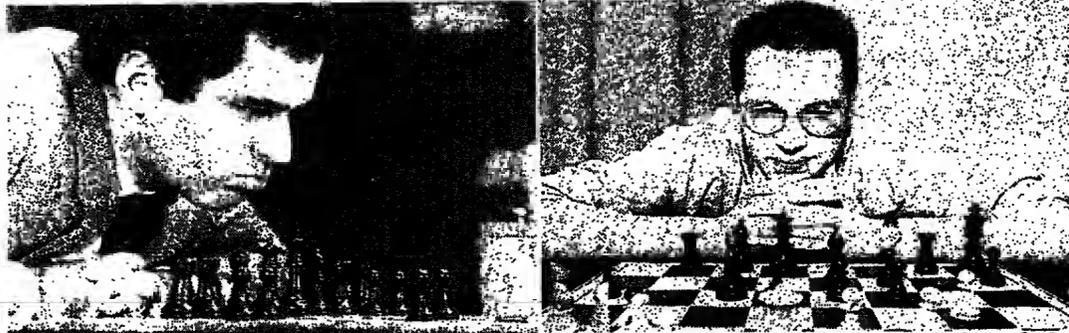
WASHINGTON — One of President Clinton's priorities is to have a job retraining program to get people back to work. So far, Clinton hasn't mentioned what kind of jobs he wants to retrain people for.



Islamic Art Stolen From N.Y. Gallery

New York Times Service NEW YORK — A rare Persian goblet valued at \$500,000 and other precious works of Persian and French art have been stolen from a New York gallery, the police said.

Rivals, and Also Allies, in the Chess Wars



Garri Kasparov, left, the world champion, and Nigel Short have teamed up to break from FIDE, the international chess federation, and form their own group.

By David Spanier

LONDON — There may be blood on the floor at the coming World Chess Championship. Judging from their pre-match comments, Garri Kasparov, the Russian titleholder, and Nigel Short, the English challenger, are raring for a street fight.

holder, Anatoli Karpov, in 1985, just when he appeared to be winning. Now he is exacting his revenge. The prize money for the match, which is likely to be close to \$2 million, of which the winner gets five-eighths, is not the point. The players believe that chess players are the best people to promote the interests of chess. As a start, they will donate 10 percent of the prize fund to their new association.

Azerbaijan. As a young man, alight with talent, he set out to rip away the stifling restrictions of Soviet life. He stood for individual rights and freedom of choice. His style in chess, which has endeared him to chess fans around the world, is attack, attack, attack! He did not hesitate to criticize Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the Soviet establishment and later took to the streets in support of democratic reform in Russia.

Certainly if Kasparov wins convincingly, it will reinforce his view of chess as a creative activity. He wants especially to encourage chess in education, as part of the school syllabus, worldwide.

Chess has several values which could be very important for the future of children who study it," he says. "It gives confidence, it gives a better understanding of life, and it has an inherent logic which will help in disciplines like mathematics or computers. The key thing, in my opinion, is that it teaches responsibility."

Responsibility is something that is very difficult to teach and to get kids to understand, he says. "When you play chess you learn very quickly that if you make a good move, you win, and if you make a bad move, you lose. There's nobody else to blame. You're the one, you're on your own."

David Spanier is a British journalist with a special interest in chess.

PEOPLE

A Deflating Experience For Schwarzenegger

New Yorkers are a bit skeptical about dynamic blockbusters these days, so the producers of a new Arnold Schwarzenegger film have changed a 75-foot-high (23-meter) balloon in Times Square that depicted their star holding two sticks of dynamite. The balloon now shows him holding a lawman's badge. After the bombing of the World Trade Center, Mayor David Dinkins' staff asked Columbia Pictures to change the promotion, saying it sent the wrong signal. In another really big promotion for the movie, "Last Action Hero," Columbia is paying \$500,000 for Schwarzenegger's name and the movie title to be emblazoned on a NASA rocket to be launched in the spring. And no one will even see it — on Earth at least.

J. Carter Brown, who a year ago announced his resignation as director of the National Gallery of Art, has been named chairman of Overton Inc., a planned fine arts cable network.

Maurice Chevalier's health was shattered by a suicide attempt that led to his death less than a year later, according to a new biography. In "Thank Heaven for Little Girls," the author Edward Behr says the French entertainer was prone to depression and tried to kill himself in March 1971, by slitting his wrists and taking sleeping pills. "He left suicide notes but survived," Behr said, "although his health was so badly damaged that he never really recovered." Chevalier died on Jan. 1, 1972, of a heart attack at age 83 after battling kidney problems.

Princess Diana toured Mount Everest in a helicopter on Wednesday. As she flew past the snowy peak, a relative of a Nepalese climber who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary up Everest in 1953 was leading a seven-member Australian team up the mountain. Tashi Tenzing Sherpa, the 27-year-old grandson of Tenzing Norgay Sherpa, hopes to reach the summit on the 40th anniversary of the first conquest of Everest, in May.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, Middle East, and Latin America. Columns include High, Low, Wind, and Precipitation.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of March 3.

BOOKS

SYSTEMS OF SURVIVAL: A Dialogue on the Moral Foundations of Commerce and Politics. By Jane Jacobs. 236 pages. \$22. Random House.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott. South went to a cautious Dutch pair who stopped in six no-trump and gained 14 lucky tricks.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect service. Features a globe and the text: 'Get your point across in no time.' Includes a table of international access numbers and the AT&T logo.